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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must (or all arrearages or of the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE NEW ORLEANS DISASTER.

Partial List of Persons Lost by the Burning of the Exporter, Bodmann and Kyle.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—The following persons were lost by the burning of the Exporter, Bodmann and Kyle yesterday:

Exporter—Mrs. Bettie Musgrave, daughter of Captain Rees; Ellen Graves, chambermaid; John Mahoney, head cook; Judge Lott, cabin boy; Bill Johnson, fireman.

Bodmann—Joseph Case, of Newport, Kentucky, first engineer; John Ferrard, of Newport, Kentucky, second engineer; Alfred Goodpasture, of Cincinnati, head cook; Mrs. Bartley and Mrs. Brent, of New Richmond, Ohio, chambermaids; Bill Akers, of Cincinnati, deck hand; James Thomas, Sam Crutchfield, Ben Campbell, John Robinson, Caleb Charles and Bill Sakers, all roustabouts; Andy Edwards and George Edwards, of Cincinnati, firemen.

Mr. Granlaw, of Nashville, Indiana, on his way from Texas; daughter of Dr. Brasher, aged fourteen, of Florence, Kentucky; J. H. Ellis, of, of Richmond, Indiana, porter of the Kyle.

Many of the rescued were slightly, and some severely burned, but none dangerously except Jack Browne, clerk of the Kyle, who is doing well to-day. The steamboatmen and passengers on the burned steamers lost their baggage, clothing, &c.

THE INSURANCE.

MEMPHIS, April 24.—The insurance of Memphis companies on the cargoes of the steamboats burned at New Orleans is not so heavy as at first believed. It is now thought that it will not exceed $10,000, of which the Hernando company had about $6,000. The remainder was divided among several companies.

THE CHEYENNES.

Lieutenant Henley Has a Brush with a small Party and Kills Twenty-seven.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The following dispatch from Monument, Kansas, bearing this date, has been received at the military headquarters to-day:

"Attacked at daylight, yesterday morning, on North Fork of Sapper creek, by a party of sixty Cheyennes, which I believe to be some of those who have been at the Agency. Cut off twenty-seven from their ponies and demanded their surrender. The demand was answered by a volley. After most desperate resistance, they were all killed. Nineteen warriors, including two chiefs and a medicine man, were among the dead. Captured 125 ponies. The remainder of the Indians escaped with a portion of their stock. I burned their camp, consisting of twelve lodges, and all their effects. S rgeant Papier and private Tierns, of my command, were killed.

[Signed] "AUSTIN HENLEY,
"Lieut. Sixth Cavalry."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 25, 1875.

LAWRENCE, THE SMUGGLER, COMING.

Charles L. Lawrence, the fugitive smuggler and Secretary of the Americus Club, is expected here from England next week, in the custody of an officer who has followed him since the 6th of February. The value of the silks and laces which Lawrence imported without payment of duty, is now estimated at $3,000,000. The frauds began four or five years ago, under a deputy collector in the Custom House now dead. Lawrence is said to be worth half a million, mostly in bonds. What real estate he has is in his wife's name and cannot be attached.

TYLER CURTIS, OF SAN FRANCISCO, whose wife died recently from abortion, died himself Friday, in this city, from the results of a cold contracted on the voyage from California.

CONDITION OF MRS. CONWAY.

Mrs. B. Conway, proprietress of the Brooklyn theater, who has been dangerously ill from an attack of gastric fever and enlargement of the liver, is much improved in health to-night. The lady's physicians anticipate her early recovery.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Generally clear and warmer weather, with southeast to southwest winds and slowly falling barometer during the day.

The President has not yet accepted the resignation of Attorney General Williams.

The Spanish Government has paid $45,000 of the $80,000 on account of the Virginius affair.

Thomas C. Woodward, of Iowa, has been appointed an examiner-in-chief in the Patent Office.

General J. C. Holman, of Boston, on Saturday succeeded Robert Rankin in the Chicago Custom House.

The Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company began on Saturday to pay their dividend without rebate.

The report that the Marquis de Caux, Patti's husband, had been killed in a duel, is wholly without foundation.

The colliery owners of South Wales have agreed to open their pits to the miners at a reduction of fifteen per cent. in wages.

John G. Linsser, of Cincinnati, was found dead in his room yesterday morning. Deceased was a widower and his children are living in Richmond.

The steamers City of Chester, from Liverpool; Cornwall, from Bristol; Holland, from London, and Donau, from Bremen, have arrived at New York.

Rev. Thomas A. Jagger, D. D., will be ordained Bishop of the Diocese of Southern Ohio in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, on Wednesday.

Information has reached the Treasury to the effect that the Spanish Government has by royal decree prohibited the importation of American potatoes into Spain.

The murderer Johnson, who was sentenced to be hanged at Cleveland on the 28th inst., has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life by Gov. Allen.

Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, walked 116 miles, at Philadelphia, from three o'clock of Friday night, to eight minutes after eleven on Saturday night. This is said to be the best time on record.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a dividend of ten per cent. in favor of the creditors of the First National bank of Mansfield, Ohio, making in all a dividend of thirty-five per cent.

The Governor of Illinois has ordered a commission to issue to J. C. Smith, of Jo Daviess county, as Grain Inspector of Chicago, in place of William H. Harper, whose term of office has expered.

The Canadian Government has issued a proclamation granting pardon to all persons engaged in the Northwest rebellion, except Riel, Lepine and O'Donoghue. The two former are banished for five years.

Later reports give more favorable information as to the effect of the recent unseasonable frost upon the condition of the tobacco plants throughout Kentucky. It is not now believed that serious injury was done.

Coal is scarce in Philadelphia, and during last week retailed at $8 50 per ton. The quantity sent from all the regions this year is 3,741,963 tons, against 4,880,400 tons to the same period last year. The decrease in the supply of anthracite is 1,217,517 tons.

Both houses of the Louisiana Legislature adjourned Saturday *sine die*. In the Senate, the resolution suspending Auditor Clinton was postponed—13 to 16. The bill appropriating $117,000 for the expenses of the extra session, passed both branches.

The State Board of School Examiners met at Columbus on Saturday and decided to have four examinations during the year—at Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and one at Put-in-bay after the meeting of the State Teachers' Association.

Navigation through Lake Pepin is opened earlier than was anticipated. The steamboat Jas. Means has passed through the lake, arriving at Prescott on Saturday. Mississippi navigation is therefore opened from St. Anthony's Falls to the Gulf of Mexico.

A dispatch from Athens, via London, says considerable excitement prevails over the approaching election, and a state of siege is impending. The Government is concentrating 5,000 soldiers in Athens, and it is supposed intends raising a way to a war footing.

Sir Alfred Creigh, LL. D., Chief Intendant General of the Order of the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine and appendant orders, has authorized the statement that an organization in New Albany, Indiana, styling itself "The Grand Imperial Conclave of Indiana," is illegal and irregular.

The memory of Cervantes, the great Spanish author, who died April 23, 1616, was honored in New York, last Friday, by a solemn mass of requiem in the morning and a grand festival in the evening, at both of which were present a large number of representatives of the Spanish race on both hemispheres.

White River
now arriving in bags and barrels.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

LONDON, April 25.—Messrs. Moody and Sankey's revival meetings to-day were well attended. Among the distinguished persons present to-night were Mr. Gladstone and Lord Kinnaird.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 25.—The morning papers announce the death of Rev. Wm. Selwyn, D.D., chaplain of the Queen, aged sixty-nine, and Henry W. Pickersgill, the portrait painter, in his ninety-fourth year.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 24.—Steamships China and Goethe, from New York, arrived out.

PLYMOUTH, April 25.—Arrived—Steamer Frisia, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, April 25.—Arrived—Steamer Idaho, from New York.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 24, 5 P. M.—Consols 93¾ for United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, do 1867, 10-40's, 104½; new 5's 102. New York Central 98; Erie 27; preferred 37½. Tallow 41s 9d. Refined petroleum 10½; spirits do 9½d.

PARIS, April 24.—Rentes 84 francs 5 centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 24.—United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 24.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 7½d; Orleans 8¼d. Sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 4,400 American. Flour—Extra State and Western 25s8d. Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring, nowe 9s6d@9s 10d. Corn—New 35s. Pork 80s. Beef 78s 6d. Lard 56s 6d. Cheese 78s. Tallow 41s 6d.

ANTWERP, April 24.—Refined petroleum 29 francs.

TEXAS.

Particulars of late Mexican Raids—Americans Rising for Self-Defense.

CORPUS CHRISTI, April 24.—A letter from Carrizo, Texas, says Dr. Lowell, who was murdered by the Mexicans on the 18th, was surprised and shot six times by the robbers of the postoffice. They attempted to break open the safe of the custom house, but failed. Dr. Lowell had many friends, and a feeling of retaliation for his brutal murder is exhibited.

Couriers from all parts of the frontier report large bands of armed Mexicans moving this way. Yesterday fifteen Americans, who were endeavoring to ascertain the true state of affairs in the vicinity of Loperi rancho, about fifty miles from here, were attacked by forty-five Mexicans. A short fight ensued. One Mexican was killed and one taken prisoner. The Americans lost none, but, being outnumbered, were compelled to retreat. They immediately summoned aid from here. Fifty well armed Americans left here and many leave to-morrow to meet the raiders, who have forced the telegraph operator to leave Loparri and have cut the line. On the 22d the line repairer from this place started out to repair and was chased for three miles. They fired several times at him, but he escaped into the timber. The Mexican bands seem determined to keep all telegraphic communication with Brownsville cut. A deep sense of indignation is felt at the repeated raids. The people of this portion of Texas are goaded to desperation, and they are determined that these outrages shall soon cease.

ST. LOUIS.

Death of Mayor Barrett—Action of City Council—Preparations for a Public Funeral To-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Arthur B. Barrett, Mayor of this city, died about half-past four o'clock this morning, of inflammation of the bowels, brought on by overwork during the recent political canvass.

Herman Reichter, President of the City Council, who is now, under the law, Acting Mayor, called a session of the Council at 3 P. M., at which seventy members were present by invitation. Resolutions appropriate to the occasion were passed, and several eulogistic speeches were made. The Council will attend the funeral in a body, and the military companies of the city and the police are invited to participate in the ceremonies. The offices in City Hall and police station are draped in mourning, as well as the banks and the offices of the various companies with which Mr. Barrett was connected. There is unusual regret at the death of Mr. Barrett, for although but a young man, less than forty years, he was an active, enterprising citizen and identified with a number of public enterprises in the city, and was very popular. The funeral will take place Tuesday next, and will be public in its character.

The Wheeling Nail Strike.

WHEELING, April 25.—At a meeting of nail feeders, yesterday, it was decided that all the feeders in the different mills of this city should strike for three-fifths and maintain the strike until the price demanded was granted and all feeders taken back to their position. The helpers' strike is also general.

FIRE RECORD.

Cincinnati—$8,000.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—Bush's flour mill, on Webster street, this city, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss $8,000. Fully insured in Cincinnati companies.

Oakland, Oregon—$20,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—The building containing a bookstore and the postoffice was burned last night in Oakland, Oregon. Loss $20,000. The mails were saved.

Sacramento—$10,000.

A fire occurred in the workshop of the Central Pacific, at Sacramento, last night. Loss $10,000.

Eau Claire—$10,000.

MILWAUKEE, April 25.—A fire at Eau Claire destroyed the American House, five stores in the same block and the barns of the Eau Claire Lumber Company. Loss $10,000; insurance $2,700.

Terre Haute, Ind.—$3,000.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., April 25.—An incendiary attempt to burn the *Daily Express* office, at half-past eight o'clock this evening, resulted in a loss of from three thousand to four thousand dollars. The fire was set at the base of the elevator and went through the four stories of the building, but was extinguished by the fire department before it did more damage than is named above.

Rutland, Vermont. "Herald" Building.

RUTLAND, VT., April 25.—The Rutland *Herald* building and book store and the press rooms of Tuttle & Co. were considerably injured by fire this morning. The property is fully insured and the paper appears as usual in the morning.

Bowmanville, Ontario—$27,500.

BOWMANVILLE, ONT., April 25.—A fire this morning destroyed the block owned by William McMurtry and occupied by McMurtry & Co., dry goods and groceries. Loss $27,500.

New York Union League Club House Damaged—Loss $36,000.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A fire originated Sunday morning in the China closet on the second story of the Union League Club House, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue, which quickly rushed up the dumb waiter to the fourth story, then on the Mansard roof, which was frail and inflammable. The roof on the sixth floor was occupied by colored servants, who became panic-stricken and were only saved from death by being thrust on to the roof of an adjoining building. Thereof was entirely destroyed. The lower floors were not much burned, though the fire communicated by the dumb waiter to the first floor, but all the stories were deluged with water, including the fourth and fifth, occupied by guests and lodgers, and the third floor, occupied as the reception room, parlor and library. The restaurant and second story and the reading room and hall, on the first floor, as well as the kitchen and cellar, were also flooded. The pictures, statuary, &c., were promptly removed from the art gallery, and the only work of art destroyed was the picture of the Soldiers' Burial Ground at Gettysburg. On the third floor the carpets and frescoes were badly damaged and some of the furniture soaked. The billiard room and theater were not injured.

The building is owned by Leonard Jerome, who built it in 1856 for his own occupation. In 1868 he leased it to the club, at $17,500 per annum, the conditions being that the club should insure the property for $100,000. A clause in the lease provided that in case of a fire doing more than $40,000 damage, the lease should lapse.

The losses are estimated as follows: On the building, $25,000; on picture destroyed, $1,000; on frescoing damaged, $5,000; on stores, etc., $3,000; on furniture and carpets, $2,000. The building was insured for $100,000; the furniture for $30,000; the works of art for $25,000; and the stores, for $5,000. All the policies expired on the first of May next. The officers of the club meet to-morrow at the club house to arrange with Jerome. As the club has a building fund of about $170,000, it is not improbable that the members will decide to take advantage of the lapse and build a new club house.

Information from Lexington, Kentucky, the home of Hon. John C. Breckenbrige, reports his condition as not so favorable as was hoped with the approach of warmer weather. He has been confined to his room through the winter, and his friends have at times been anxious as to the result of his disease. No immediately serious consequences are feared, but the recent severe weather has had a very unfavorable effect upon his already enfeebled constitution.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE CABINET RUMORS.

Secretary Delano Decides to Stick.

At Least as Long as the Present Attacks Continue.

HE PROPOSES TO RUN DOWN THE LIES AND DISCOVER THE LIARS.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL PORTS.

Relief Caused by the Adjournment of the Louisiana Legislature.

The Peru Mission—Causes for the Resignation of Governor Thomas—A Clear Case of Misunderstanding.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1875.

Secretary Delano Sticks.

Secretary Delano states, this evening, that he has for the present reconsidered his determination to retire from the Cabinet. He says that the accusations against him are not only utterly unfounded, but are the result of a conspiracy against his personal and official character, and he proposes to see what it means and who are the leaders in it. Under these circumstances, it is possible that the Secretary will not feel disposed to withdraw for some weeks, and if the present unfounded statements are continued, he will not withdraw at all.

The President reiterates his confidence in Secretary Delano, and expresses the hope that he will remain in the Cabinet. It is somewhat remarkable that, despite the emphatic denials of the statements made respecting Secretary Delano and Attorney General Williams, the inventors of these stories persist in their reassertion.

Relief From Louisiana Trouble.

The adjournment of the Louisiana Legislature *sine die* occasions relief, as it is believed that no more interposition from Washington in Louisiana affairs will be demanded.

The Peru Mission—Return of Governor Thomas—Appointment of Mr. Gibbs.

Mr. Richard Gibbs, the new Minister to Peru, will start for his post in a few days. The President regretted very much the resignation of ex-Governor Thomas, of Maryland, for whom he expresses the warmest regard and appreciation, and in conversation to-day he spoke very highly of his services during the war. When Governor Thomas came back to the United States, his journey was prompted by a newspaper report that the President had determined to remove him. On his arrival in Washington he went at once to the White House and was much surprised to find that the President not only had no idea of removing him, but had never seen the newspaper article. The President said to-day that he would have been very much gratified had Governor Thomas remained at Lima during his entire administration. Governor Thomas' letter of resignation was received by the President several months ago requesting the immediate appointment of his successor so that he could leave for home on the first of this month. Governor Thomas stated that the cause of his resignation was his advancing years and impaired health.

Customs Receipts.

The customs receipts for the week ending April 17, were as follows: New York, $2,223,977 95; Boston, $382,344 75; Philadelphia, $120,616 26; New Orleans, for week ending April 10, $52,121 29.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1875.

LOCATION OF A WESTERN MINT.

The Post-office has assigned Dr. Linderman, the Director of the Mint, to make the examinations ordered by Congress as to what point in the Western States and Mississippi Valley possesses best advantages for a mint. The investigation will be made during the coming summer.

GENERAL COWAN GOES TO NEW YORK.

General Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, goes to New York to-night on official business connected with proposals for furnishing Indian supplies, etc.

OMAHA.

Unusual Rise of the Missouri—Railroad Tracks under Water.

OMAHA, April 25.—The river at this point is the highest for many years. The bottoms are covered with water on both sides of the river, as far as the eye can reach, and still rising. The Union Pacific, Burlington and Missouri and Omaha and Northwestern freight depots are entirely surrounded by water, and all the tracks, except Main street to the Union Pacific shops yard, are covered to the depth of two to three feet with water. A heavy stream of water is pouring over the bottoms between the Union Pacific bridge and the sand hills. Considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of the shops and smelting works. The water is also cutting away the great fill at the east approach to the bridge. A large number of men are at work endeavoring to stop it. The river is at a stand at Sioux City, twelve feet eight inches above low water mark.

SALT LAKE.

Brigham Young Again Up for Contempt.

SALT LAKE, April 24.—Brigham Young was summoned to appear to-day before Chief Justice Lowe, to show cause why he should not be held for contempt for failing to pay Ann Eliza $8,500 on the monthly allowance of $500 alimony, *pendente lite*. The case was argued for an appeal to the Supreme Court. At the conclusion the Judge called for the papers in the case, but no decision was given.

Courts of Arbitration

Some months ago a new court was established in New York city. It is the Court of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce, so called because the latter organization pays the $10,000 salary to Judge Fancher, who sits on its bench. The court takes cognizance only of mercantile disputes. In such cases, either of the disputants may notify the other that he wishes to have the question tried before Judge Fancher. If the other party files no objection, the court assumes jurisdiction, and its decision, unless appealed from, is final. If objection is filed, the case cannot be heard in that court. This prevents arbitration between unwilling parties, and yet permits persons who are morally confident of their rights to have those rights settled cheaply and, what is still better, quickly. This experiment thus far has been a great success. Many cases have been settled; the crowded dockets of the other courts have been relieved of part their burden; and thus the whole administration of civil justice in New York has been bettered. An attempt is now being made to induce the New York Legislature to provide for the expense of the new court out of the public funds instead of obliging a comparatively few merchants to bear the whole cost by private subscriptions. The good results of the institution are so plain that this will probably be done.

The efficacy of courts of arbitration where questions between capital and labor are concerned has been amply proved by the experience of England and France. The New York experiment shows that the principle is capable of still broader applications. Why should it not be tried here? A great commercial city needs some court which shall be exclusively devoted to mercantile disputes. In such disputes, time is often of vital importance. It is intolerable to abide the law's proverbial delays. A court of arbitration would settle the matter off-hand. If the Legislature of Illinois, at its last session, had provided for a court of this sort in Cook county, instead of merely increasing the number of judges in one of the courts already established, the effect in lessening the present pressure on our dockets and hastening the dispatch of business would probably have been much more marked than it will be now.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Another compliment. The London *Lone Times* admits that our legal literature has attained superior excellence, and that far more American lawyers than British ones write from sheer love of study.

Trade Mark Patented.

The White River Brand is patented as a trade mark. All persons found refilling my bags or barrels with other flour or using the name White River on flour, in any form, are hereby notified that proceedings will be brought against all offenders.

T. C. JENKINS.

Whisky.

For sale, in order to close out stock on hand, five and six year old Pure Rye Whisky, each barrel showing by Government stamp its age. Inquire of the distillers, Jos. S. Finch & Co., 189 to 195 First avenue.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A large iron foundry is to be started very soon at Newman, Georgia.

The manufacture of porcelain ware was commenced in Philadelphia in 1769.

The eight hour law gives trouble in Philadelphia. The bosses wish to resume the ten hour system.

Hinsdale, Mass., is much depressed over the shutting down of the three Plunkett mills, leaving only the Hinsdale factory in operation. Dullness of the woolen market did it.

Colonel Gallop, of Kay's Creek Coal Company, reports the finding of a vein of yellow kidney ore, three feet and-a-half thick, cropping out on the company's land in Boyd county, Kentucky.

Most of the cotton factories throughout the Blackstone Valley, Mass., have restored the ten per cent. reduction in wages to their help made January 1, and run full time, with a fair demand for goods.

In the ten years from 1864 to 1874, inclusive, 2,718 locomotives were made in three establishments at Pittsburgh, N. J., the largest number furnished in one year being 308 in 1873. Last year only 107 were turned out in the three shops.

The Monument mills, Great Barrington, Mass., with 275 hands at work full time, cannot keep up with orders. The proprietors have just expended $10,000 in new machinery. The Berkshire Woolen Company is fully manned, and is crowded with demands for more goods.

Large quantities of coke, from the semi-bituminous coal regions of Huntingdon and Broad Top, pass eastward, daily, via the Valley branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad to the iron works in operation along the line of that road.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Work at the Trenton, N. J., vise and tool works was to be resumed on Monday with full force. This establishment has scarcely done any work the present year. The rolling mill is are working on one turn of hands. Preparations are making to operate to the full capacity of the mills, May 1. The American Saw Company, which has been working with reduced force, will soon increase its force on mens.

It is estimated that in the world there exist, in a population of 350,000,000, steam engines aggregating the power of 14,400,000 horses, of which the United States, having 10,000,000 population, owns at least one-third of the engines, or 4,800,000 horse power. That is, in round numbers, thirty Europeans have steam power to the extent of one horse each, while in the United States while the same number of Americans would have to the extent of four horses.

The Luzerne *Union* says that it is reported the Pennsylvania Coal Company pledges itself to pay not only an increase of wages when other companies increase, but will give the men in their employ, should such an increase occur this year, the full amount of their wages since the reduction of the first of January. That is, they will add the ten per cent. taken from them at that time and return it as back pay. The pledges of this great company have in all ways been faithfully kept in the past, the men have every confidence that no deviation from the regular order of business will occur.

The Bedford, Pa., *Inquirer* says: At Saxton, an effort is being made to organize a coke company, with a view to introducing the Belgian ovens. A site has been selected northwest of the new depot. It will require a capital of $50,000 to start the works. Superintendent Gage, of the H. & B. T. R. R., we understand, has obligated himself to raise $25,000, if the coal operations will only be established in the enterprise meets with the general approval and there appears to be no doubt that the money will be raised promptly and that the works will be started up at an early date. We hope the company may be successful and realize handsomely from their investments.

The Meyersdale, Somerset county, Pa., *Independent* contains the following item of interest in relation to the coal deposits in the vicinity of Berlin, and the prospect of the same being developed ere long. The paper says: "The completion of the Salisbury Branch is reduced almost to a certainty. We learn that Eastern capitalists have secured several hundred acres of the Berlin coal on royalty, and purchased in fee simple some lands on which there is coal, for mining, coking, etc. There is, perhaps, no coal field unoccupied more inviting for investments of capital than the Buffalo Valley coal field immediately south of Berlin. The railroad from Garret to Berlin passes through the center of the basin. The coal in question is of an excellent quality, easily accessible, and very convenient to rail or branch road. Now that business improves on every hand it would be well for investors to thoroughly examine this basin."

American Iron in England.

Wolverhampton, in the heart of England, is itself the center of the iron trade of that country, and its capitalists are naturally much concerned in any such innovation as the import of American iron. That was done some months ago, and the fact created considerable interest on both sides of the Atlantic. On that occasion the shipment of good American pig iron to England brought a small profit. The *Daily Post*, which is the leading journal of Liverpool, gives these particulars: "The iron in question was a lot of Alabama and Georgia pig, for which the makers hoped to get 48 per ton, but when sold in Liverpool did not realize more than 47 net. Still 47 left a profit, though a very small one." The same authority adds: "We have authority for saying that the Cornwall Iron Company, of Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Alabama, are preparing to ship to the same destination 100 tons of their charcoal (pig) iron, and they have secured freight from Savannah to Liverpool at 18s. per ton. The comparative cheapness in point of cost of this country to the pig making furnaces of the Southern States is to be observed in the fact that the first consignment was conveyed to Liverpool at only one dollar a ton more than it would have cost to take the same iron from the furnaces to Cincinnati."

When this fact is mentioned, or at least borne in mind, at the impending banquet which the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce will give on this very day (April 19) to Michel Chevalier, chief of the free trade party in France, it may cause very disagreeable sensations. Things have reached a crisis, it may be said or thought, when, under a protective tariff, America manufactures her own cellco and muslin, without sending her raw material to the cotton mills of Manchester and Glasgow, and Alabama iron is sold in England at a lower rate than the iron masters of Staffordshire can produce it for.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Prairie Hen and the Grasshopper Plague.

A correspondent of a Western paper, speaking of the wholesale destruction of the prairie hen in Illinois and other States, whence this choice specimen of American game is exported to Europe in hundreds of tons, and sold in the English markets at cheaper rates than the native fowls, makes mention of an important fact not generally known. "The prairie hen," he says, "is as useful in destroying grasshoppers as the English sparrow has proved itself in devouring the swarms of worms with which, before the introdnction of the little immigrants, we were plagued. There can be no doubt that the wholesale slaughter of the prairie hen in Western States has had its effect in the alarming increase of grasshoppers during recent years. The New York Association for the Protection of Game, has called attention to the immense numbers of prairie chickens sent on to that city from the Western States for exportation to Europe. This association, while properly preventing the sale of a singular New York during the prohibited season, is powerless to seize game from other States *in transitu*, and is, therefore, unable to prevent the destruction practiced, just opposite to the protective associations of other States. If residents of our Western States, the communication continues, "would only bear in mind that in protecting the prairie hen they were not only preventing the utter extermination of a noble American bird, but diminishing or perhaps preventing the terrible grasshopper visitation of recent years, they would take more active measures for preventing the destruction of the prairie hen."

California and the Fruit Crop.

According to the San Francisco *Bulletin* there is every prospect for another good fruit season in California, the cherry, pear and peach trees being in full blossom, and the apple trees beginning to bloom. In the adjoining Territories young orchards are coming into bearing, and so the market to which California has supplied green fruit is becoming abridged. The small valleys among the mountains are well stocked with fruit trees, and the long rains have produced in those regions so good and cheap that it will be difficult for proprietors of old orchards a hundred miles distant to compete for the trade of the local markets. In view of these facts, the *Bulletin* predicts that the time will come when every farmer will cure his own fruit and store it away as he does his hay, the drying apparatus forming a part of every well regulated farm outfit.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on flour and one per cent on all other goods if paid in ten days from date of bills. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front.

White River
now arriving in bags and barrels.

STATE NEWS.

Titusville is to have a Centennial tea party soon.

Philadelphia talks of abolishing the detective system.

A man is under arrest at Harrisburg for the larceny of a lot of bones.

A black bass weighing sixty pounds was caught at Pittston, recently.

A Philadelphia dry goods merchant has just received $25,000 life insurance on a bankrupt creditor.

John Broas, Esq., died at the residence of his son in Titusville, on the 23d inst., aged eighty-three years.

William Guldin, of Shoemakersville, Berks county, died suddenly on the 23d inst., of causes unknown.

At a Quakertown, Bucks county, spelling bee, irreconcilable was spelled "earwreckonsileabil." The speller still lives.

"Cataning" was the way it was spelled at an Oil City bee. Kittanning would scarcely recognize herself in that garb.

There were in port at Philadelphia on Saturday: Steamships, 10; ships, 13; barks, 49; brigs, 10; schooners, 48. Total, 130.

The new Methodist Episcopal church at Mineral Point, Cambria county, will be dedicated on the second Sunday in May.

An Oil City man has invented a new style of torpedo for exploding in oil wells, differing in design from anything yet patented in that line.

Gen. John P. Bankson has been appointed Major General of the Third Division Pennsylvania National Guard, *vice* Charles Prevost, resigned.

John Hann, of Monroe township, Bedford county, died on the 17th inst., only twenty days before the hundredth anniversary of his birth.

Josh Jordan, an old and respected citizen of South Union township, Fayette county, died on Tuesday, April 13th, 1875, aged seventy-seven years.

David Watson, of the Girard National Bank, Philadelphia, is the oldest bank clerk in active service in that city, he has attained his ninetieth year.

C. U. Hoffert, of Carlisle, fell from a ladder while hanging paper a few days ago, receiving internal injuries which caused his death on Tuesday last.

The York county court has ruled that no licenses will be granted to applicants who have been convicted of violating the License Law within one year.

A portion of the old ship "Constitution" at Phœnixville, is being converted into canes. Andy Johnson should be presented with a "Constitution" cane.

There is some anxiety in parts of Lancaster county over the appearance among cattle of pleuro-pneumonia, which is quite prevalent, especially near Eden.

John Z. Heiner, clerk to the district Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph in Philadelphia, is among the missing—a defaulter to the amount of $7,000.

A court martial is being held in Williamsport, trying Captain White on the charge of embezzlement. The officers and soldiers are in uniform, and the court sits with closed doors.

A man named Watson, who resided near Salem City, Cranberry township, swallowed a dose of poison on Monday last, mistaking it for medicine, which caused his death in a few hours.

A man named Scott, the messenger of a Philadelphia bank, was robbed of several thousand dollars on Tuesday. The robbers seized him, and although he fought hard against them, he failed to escape or free.

If a receiver is not appointed for the Wilmington and Reading Railroad by the 4th of May next, that portion of the road lying within Pennsylvania will be sold at Sheriff's sale.

George Scott, an employee in the Philadelphia Custom House, committed suicide on the 23d inst., by shooting himself. He was thirty-seven years old, and in good health and spirits when he took himself off.

Mrs. Mary Decker has just gained a verdict for $5,000 damages against the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company, for the killing of her husband, who was a locomotive engineer in the employ of the defendants.

One daughter of Michael Ross, the founder and proprietor of the borough of Williamsport, is now living—Ann, wife of Major Charles Low, residing in that thriving city. Mr. Ross died in 1819, in the sixtieth year of his age.

The lawyers of Erie have formed a Bar Association for the elevation of the character of the members. "Bar" associations, generally, are of an elevating character, but no reference is here had to organizations of the legal fraternity.

The Philadelphia *Times* accuses Donaldson, the balloonist, with having played a trick on the newspapers of Philadelphia, by landing away down in the wilds of Jersey, and telegraphing over an assumed name that he had been killed.

Charles Hagg, aged sixty-five years, committed suicide by cutting his throat, at his residence at Greshville, Berks county, on the 23d inst. Financial embarrassments, brought on by indorsing for his friends, was the cause.

Mr. J. D. Semple, of Hickory township, Mercer county, fell dead at his residence, near Hermitage, on Sabbath morning last. He had just arisen and dressed himself apparently in his usual health. Apoplexy is the supposed cause.

A Chester county man is wearing a five dollar pair of boots, which were made in 1847. Their maker died soon after they were finished. It is not stated what killed him, but if all his customers were as easy on shoe leather as this one, it is only fair to suppose he died of starvation.

Mrs. Marion Finney, widow of the late Hon. Darwin A. Finney, of Meadville, was married at Chambersburg, on the evening of the 10th, to Governor Carstensen, of Denmark. They will sail for Copenhagen, their future residence, on the 28th inst.

Miss Watterson, an old lady residing in Bairdstown, Indiana county, was badly burned a few days ago from her clothes catching while she was engaged in setting fire to some inflamable matter scraped together in the garden. Her condition is considered critical.

The intelligent compositor in the Williamsport *Sun* office is, undoubtedly, responsible for the statement that "it is well to remember that black bears cannot be caught in the Susquehanna river before the first of June next." And it is pretty certain that the editor wrote "black bass."

The Philadelphia *Ledger's* last tribute is in memory of the late lamented Thompson:

Death came at half-past nine o'clock,
And put out Thompson's candle.
Think Heaven, that gives him rest at last
From this here Sunday rumpus!

The Reading *Times* of the 23d inst. says: Daniel Clark, a printer, from Boston, was found near the Washington street bridge this morning, about one o'clock, with both legs terribly mangled. He was engaged setting type in the *Times and Dispatch* composing room on Thursday afternoon, and when he quit work he bade all goodbye, saying that he would leave for Philadelphia last night. It is supposed that one of his legs can be saved, but the other will have to be amputated. He is at the dispensary.

On Wednesday a verdict for $4,000 damages was obtained in Philadelphia by John Doyle and wife against Jesse Comfort, who, by reason of his neglect in failing to clean the snow off his sidewalk, occasioned Mrs. Doyle to fall and break her leg. Judge Biddle charged the jury that if they found from the evidence that the defendant left his pavement in bad repair and in a dangerous condition by the accumulation of snow and ice, and that in consequence of his neglect the accident happened, he was responsible.

The *Valley Spirit* says: Some time ago we published an account of the burning to death of three children of Daniel B. Mellot, of Fulton county, who were left alone, locked in the house, while their parents were away spending the day. The house caught fire and the little ones were burned to death. Suspicion having been excited, the father was arrested and tried for murder before the Fulton county court, in McConnellsburg, last week. The trial resulted in the acquittal of the accused, who at once left the place, fearing rough usage at the hands of the crowd.

A correspondent of the Lancaster *Express* writes: In the local columns of the *Express* of Monday evening, I noticed an article headed "A Remarkable Family." You ask where is there another family can beat this? I answer, just here in Lancaster. This family also consisted of nine, three of whom are dead. Two brothers and four sisters are living, whose average age is eighty years. Their total is 480 years. Mrs. Elizabeth Heusel, 90; Jacob Myers, 84; Mrs. E. M. Zahn, 82; Miss Sally Myers, 80; Miss Catharine Myers, 73; Henry Myers, 71. All are Lancasterian born.

At Berlin, Somerset county, on Sunday morning last, a destructive fire occurred. The fine steam grist mill that was owned by Messrs. Myers &

The Commercial.

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1875.

THE *Courier-Journal* has the "sherry and champagne" infirmity badly, again. It actually predicts that old BILL ALLEN will be the next President of the United States.

WE HAVE received another pamphlet from that luminous West Virginia Granger philosopher, A. C. HARNESS. Intellectually considered, it is to be feared the breeching of that HARNESS is in considerable need of repair.

JOHN S. DELANO, the son of the Secretary of the Interior Department, is *not* the Chief Clerk of that department, the abusive Democratic press to the contrary notwithstanding. He resigned that office on account of ill health nearly eleven months ago.

THE United States Centennial Commission is about to appoint a committee of eminent citizens of Philadelphia to consider the best means of providing accommodations for the hundreds of thousands of visitors who are expected at the exhibition. This is a matter of very great importance, and one which has been neglected too long, already.

IT IS intimated in high Democratic quarters that the letter from New York recently written by "Garth" to the Philadelphia *Times*, laudatory of Governor TILDEN and the Tammany leaders, but grossly abusive of Chief Justice CHURCH, was instigated by the Governor himself, who is said to look upon the Chief Justice as standing in the way of his Presidential ambition. How chivalrous!

IN COMMENTING on a lecture recently delivered in Terra Haute, Ind., by Senator BOOTH, of California, one of the local paper says: "He speaks our language equal to BURKE; thrills an audience like PITT, and carries it with the irresistible eloquence of FOX." That settles him, with regard to the Presidency. He is altogether too talented for use. The people will have to look lower.

THE site, valued at half a million, on which is built the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, in New York, where the ceremony of investing Cardinal MCCLOSKEY with the insignia of his office, to-morrow, will take place, was obtained without a dollar of outlay. It was owned by the city, and was granted by TWEED and the ring as a bribe for that political support which they required annually at the polls, and which enabled them to maintain their hold on the Treasury.

THE statistics of our foreign trade for the month ended January 31, 1875, and for the seven months ended at the same date, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1874, an advance synopsis of which has been furnished us by the Chief of the Bureau, show that, allowing for the difference in the warehouse accounts, the difference in the exports for the seven months ended January 31, 1875, exceeded the imports by $32,577,689, while for the corresponding period of 1874 the excess of exports over imports was $22,655,869.

THE panic has apparently had but little effect in diminishing the amount of our borrowing in Europe. The New York *Bulletin* reports the amounts to be paid this month on account of subscriptions to American loans, at £1,747,750, against £1,919,900 for the corresponding month of last year. The total amounts paid thus far during the present year, somewhat exceed those for the same period of 1874, and they show that we are borrowing ninety-five million dollars in gold a year. The negotiations are now almost exclusively confined to loans to our oldest and most reliable corporations.

JUDGE SHANNON, formerly of this city, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota, has just decided that under the Territorial code an Indian cannot be convicted of murdering one of his kind. The question arose in a recent prosecution at Yankton of two Santees for the murder of a Ponca Indian. The murderers were acquitted under the decision, and were at liberty to depart, but tearing that the Poncas, who were not satisfied with the decision, might kill them, they were remanded to jail for protection. A special dispatch to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* states that much excitement prevails among the aborigines in Southern Dakota, and that very dangerous outbreaks are liable to occur among them at any moment.

WE COMMEND the following remarks, from the Boston *Daily News*, to those of our people who are continually decrying the men of the present time, and longing for a return to "the good old days:"

"The history of the early days is as full of pettiness as the present time. The jealousies of military and political leaders were as mean and marked. Men's lives were as uncleanly, their souls as filled with envy as now-a-days. Philip Freneau was as ready to deride and defame Washington as Dana and Reid are in these hours to assail President Grant. John Adams thought Jefferson a political scoundrel, and Alexander Hamilton was vilely lampooned. Yet there was honest purpose, if violent prejudices, and we may learn to avoid the latter and imitate the former, if we study the past with open eye, and candid, unconvicted minds."

THE Philadelphia *Press* has information that there are three steel rail mills in Illinois, one in Ohio, and one in New York now turning out work and supplying orders which, before the panic, were filled by Pennsylvania mills. According to the Chicago *Railway Review* the prospects of iron and steel manufacturers in the West are, on the whole, encouraging. Steel rail mills are full of orders, having enough for nearly the whole year ahead. The Marquette *Mining Journal* reports that there is no change for the better in the Lake Superior iron market, and that the tendency on the part of the mine owners is to still further curtail operations. Neither will there, that paper thinks, be any healthy reaction the coming summer.

THE theory of our Government is that all State officers should be elected by the people, and it needs no argument to prove that if State officers are to be removed by the Governors of States at pleasure, such a thing as official accountability would be impossible. Governors, not having the appointing power, would not feel responsible for the actions of such officers, and the latter would not feel their responsibility to the people, since their tenure of office depended on the Executive. Governor PARSONS, of New York, now insists that the Legislature shall forthwith clothe him with this autocratic power, and a measure investing him therewith has already passed one branch of that body. TILDEN is the man who, in 1870, wrote a letter bitterly denouncing the Republican party for "attempting to bring about a centralization of political power."

THE mercantile agency of DUNN & BARLOW have just issued a statement of the business failures which have taken place in the country during the first three months of the present year. These statistics have heretofore been presented only at the end of the year. The returns of Maine and New Hampshire are included in the Massachusetts statement:

States.	Failures.	Liabilities.
Alabama	13	$495,000
Arkansas	3	27,000
California	64	675,971
Connecticut	13	207,761
Delaware	5	65,000
District of Columbia	2	28,834
Florida	1	150,000
Georgia	40	1,937,390
Illinois	94	2,385,000
Indiana	84	1,661,349
Iowa	44	376,253
Kansas	19	83,300
Kentucky	38	1,196,000
Louisiana	6	305,881
Maryland	44	780,435
Massachusetts	113	5,514,000
Michigan	61	1,179,191
Minnesota	38	250,000
Mississippi	17	418,450
Missouri	85	1,190,550
Nebraska	16	130,000
New Jersey	11	81,758
New York	142	2,694,582
New York city	197	8,490,500
North Carolina	16	133,000
Ohio	124	1,187,155
Pennsylvania	155	4,927,806
Rhode Island	21	476,394
South Carolina	61	989,235
Tennessee	22	143,760
Territories	22	548,792
Texas	47	660,100
Vermont	11	21,391
Virginia and W. Virginia	57	642,765
Wisconsin	57	419,384
Total	1,793	38,873,222

Accurate comparison of these figures with returns for the same months in previous years is impossible, owing to the absence of previous quarterly reports, but dividing by four the number of failures for the entire twelve months of previous years, the following result shows a comparison sufficiently near the mark for all practical purposes:

	Failures For each quarter	Liabilities In each quarter for year.	One quarter of same.
1872	4,667	1,017	$121,956,000	$30,364,000
1873	5,183	1,295	228,090,000	57,124,000
1874	3,830	1,432	155,229,000	38,869,000
1875	1st quar'r	1,793	1st quar'r	38,873,000

From the above it will be seen that thus far in 1875 the failures have not been largely in excess of previous years, while the amount of liabilities shows no increase whatever above the average of years. Considering the continued depression in numerous interests, the exceeding severity of the winter, and the lateness of spring, the conclusion is encouraging. It was to be expected that numerous wrecks from the panic of 1873 would be discovered long after the storm had passed, and probably not a few of the above failures can thus be characterized.

COUNTRY ROADS.

We referred, not long since, to the extremely bad condition of our country roads, generally, and to the fact that hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually spent upon them without improving their condition a whit; and we are tempted to recure to them as well by the words of indorsement we have received from various quarters, as by a little paragraph which has just caught our eye in the annual report of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. "We are constantly advocating better roads and pavements," that report says, "that the animals who are forced to travel over them may be relieved."

Here, then, is a new argument, which appeals to every man who likes the animals he owns, and uses as beasts of burden. "The merciful man is merciful to his beast," and the men who are doomed to use our country roads are, as a class, merciful men. They are all attached to the dumb animals who splash through the mud of the worst roads in the world and toil and struggle with the loads that are made doubly burdensome by the terrible condition of the ruts and holes through which they have to be pulled. The poor beasts are objects of a genuine pity. If the trouble could not be remedied there would be less cause for such sympathy; but the consciousness that bad roads *can* be remedied must add to the regret which every man must feel as he sees the animals he loves compelled to endure a toil which could so easily be lessened.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals calls out for better roads, not for the sake of good roads considered abstractly, but for the sake of the animals who traverse them. We are glad to have its co-operation, and to enlist the suffering animals upon our side, through the pity which their owners feel for them; but we cry out for a change upon the higher ground of true economy and public convenience. The roads, we fear, will never be made good for the mere sake of easing the labor of the animals driven over them; but we trust to live to see the day when the money raised for road purposes in this State will be applied intelligently, and in such a way as to make transit over our rural thoroughfares not only safe, but easy and comfortable.

The first thing to be done is to establish some general road system, which shall be uniform wherever uniformity is practicable. At present we have nearly as many special road laws as we have townships. One township has four supervisors; another has two; another but one; and while in one township the roads are given out to the lowest bidder to be kept in repair for a year, in the adjoining township the supervisors do whatever repairing is done.

The second thing to be done is to get rid of the humbug of working out taxes on the roads. In such counties as Allegheny, at least, the practice of gathering together a dozen or two farmers, who loaf the day away, and walk over the roads, throwing up a shovelful of dirt here and removing a stone there, is too antiquated to be persisted in. It does the roads no good; and it deludes the community with the idea that a thousand dollars or two have been profitably expended upon the highways.

And a third thing to do is to devise some general plan by which the roads that are traveled most may be put in substantial condition at the cost of those who are directly benefited by them. In this way the main thoroughfares through the country may be made good and kept so. Those old and familiar highways known as the Brownsville pike, the old Washington road, the Washington and Steubenville pikes, the Greensburg pike, the Butler road, and various other leading roads in this county, might all, at a not extravagant expense, be thoroughly macadamized. The first cost, judiciously assessed, would not fall heavily upon any one, and the cost of maintaining them, afterwards, would be reduced to the minimum. The side roads, which are not so much used, might be kept up under the present plan with the modifications we have suggested, and the road tax would be much less burdensome than it is now.

We are now annually throwing away a million of dollars, in this State, in a vain and delusive attempt to maintain good roads. We spend the money, but our roads are still the horror and aversion of all who are condemned to use them. The same amount of money, judiciously expended, would, in ten years from now, give us good, solid, macadamized roads, at least over the main routes of country travel and traffic. Shall we, then, go on squandering this million yearly, to no good whatever, or shall we stop, look over the ground, count the cost, and see if some system cannot be devised under which whatever money may be raised for road purposes shall be applied systematically and effectively? We put it to our country friends, and ask them if they are not tired of a system that was framed, originally, for an unsettled country, and is totally unfit for our present needs? The next Legislature will be asked to legislate upon this subject; and the way to secure wise legislation from it, is to think it all over beforehand, and put our conclusions into some practicable shape.

THE verdict of $35,000 against the Chicago *Times* for libel is probably the largest ever given in a libel suit in this country, but is not larger than it should have been. The libel was a most infamous one, and its publication was an instance of that reckless journalism which is characteristic of a certain class of sensational papers in this country. The plaintiff in the case was a Miss EARLY, of Rockford, daughter of Senator EARLY, who was last year President of the State Senate. The libel was published about a year ago, and charged that Miss EARLY, who has always sustained a stainless reputation, had been caught in sexual relations with Mr. CRAWFORD, a member of the Legislature. The charge was made in the most circumstantial manner, and in language too vile to repeat. Its publication excited great indignation in Rockford where Miss EARLY lives, and the verdict shows how utterly the editor of the *Times* failed in presenting a justification for it. He admitted the publication, but adduced no evidence in his own behalf except to prove that the libel was prompted by four letters, two of which were produced, written from Rockford by persons unknown to him. After suit was brought, a retraction, in the shape of a special dispatch from Rockford, was published; but the Court held that this was not a retraction by the editor himself, and was not enough to cover the case.

Here was an editor assailing the reputation of a pure woman, in private life, upon the unsupported evidence of letters from persons whom he did not know, and into whose characters and representations he did not inquire. It was a scandal, and that was enough for him. It would make his paper sell, and create a sensation; and what else has such an editor to live for? That is his mission. What difference does it make to him if hearts were made to ache thereby, and reputations to suffer? What is a pure woman's good name to him? The enterprising, sensational press must keep up its reputation, also.

In view of the outrageous character of this attack upon a respectable private citizen, and in view, also, of the tendency of a portion of the press to this reckless style of carrying on a newspaper, we are glad that the jury in this case has had the pluck to fasten a verdict upon the libeller that will tend to restrain him and all his tribe from indulging, hereafter, in a pastime that is so costly. If STOREY has no regard for the reputation of innocent women, he has a keen regard for the thousands standing to his credit in bank, and he will not pay $25,000 twice for indulging in the luxury of unmitigated blackguardism. The sense of decency may not be sufficient to restrain him; but the fear of such verdicts assuredly will.

DR. CARPENTER, an eminent English savan, who has been engaged in hydrographic researches in the employ of the Royal navy, has made a discovery which is analogous to that of Harvey. He has found that the ocean, like the blood in the animal system, circulates regularly. The poles supply the place of a heart, and the motive power is the action of heat and cold. The intensely cold water of the Arctic and Antarctic regions is continually moving toward the equator, the warmer water from which latitude flows northward and southward.

Cincinnati is making very extensive preparations for her May musical festival. It will be a note-able occasion.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Considered United States Senatorially, Iowa seems to be a good deal Belknappian.

The large and valuable miscellaneous library of Daniel Webster is to be sold by auction shortly.

The Cincinnati papers have commenced to drum up enthusiasm for their next Industrial exposition.

The system of cable canal towing is to be put into operation between Buffalo and Rochester this season.

And now a railroad is to be constructed across the island of Newfoundland. The survey is in progress.

An International Society of Aquafortists has just been founded at Brussels. What for 'tis we do not know.

The last Brooklyn directory contains the names of twelve men whose occupations are set down as "Beecher jurors."

The cattle trade of Texas is extending so rapidly that the practice of killing for hides and tallow will soon be abandoned.

China offers a most attractive field for Brooklyn missionaries. The custom of kissing is said to be unknown there.

A dangerous counterfeit five dollar note on the First National bank of Paxton, Illinois, is in circulation. Look out for it.

Among the latest developments of rascality in the guise of commercial enterprise is the fabrication of sham quinine.

The Mayor of Evansville, Indiana, complains that a lot of jackasses are *dogging* him and yelping at him, figuratively so to speak.

From various peach-growing sections it has been ascertained that the buds were not far enough advanced to suffer from the freeze.

In Mexico education is hereafter to be made compulsory, and normal colleges are to be established for the higher education of women.

A wholesale emigration movement to Kansas has set in among the negroes in Tennessee. Cause: Too much Bourbon home rule.

It is stated that the St. Louis bridge has passed into the ownership and control of Chicago capitalists. It is probably a lie unabridged.

The percentage of fire insurance losses during the past year has been greater than in any year since 1871, the date of the great Chicago fire.

A man whose brain weighed sixty-one ounces died in Indianapolis last Friday. And yet it wasn't big enough to keep him from a drunkard's grave.

Minnows and whales. The New York liquor saloons pay half a million dollars a year to the city, and take in fifty-one millions in the same time.

The new iron mines in Columbia county, New York, opposite Catskill, are in active operation. The ore yields from sixty to seventy per cent. of pure iron.

The Upper Missouri river is higher than for many years, and disastrous consequences are predicted for the lowlands when the muddy torrents come down.

The Japanese are shipping bricks to California, and selling them cheaper than those made in that State, notwithstanding there is an *ad valorem* duty of twenty per cent. on them.

P. F. Driscoll, a prominent merchant and politican of Chicago, has recently fallen heir to a fortune amounting to $580,000 in Uralda, Texas. The bequest was made by his uncle.

The city School Superintendent of St. Louis proposes that the hours of school for the younger scholars shall be reduced to three each day, so that two full sets may attend in the same building, half in the morning and half in the afternoon.

Beat's Beecher. A Chicago gambler the other day being asked by the Court, in a case in which he was a witness, whether he had a partner, replied that he had, and when requested to tell who his partner was, declared that *he didn't know!*

Professor Tice, of St. Louis, explains the continuing frigorific wind as a discharge from an immense atmospheric cylinder, with a barrel 500 or 600 miles in diameter, down which blows an aerial maelstrom from the surface of the atmosphere.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Bernard, the well known newspaper writer, is soon to be married to Alexander Delmar, who will be remembered as death to figures and newspapers generally.

General S. W. Crawford, United States army, will represent the American Geographical Society at the Paris Congress in the Section of Exploration. General Crawford was one of the lions of Fort Fort Sumter, and was severely wounded at Gettysburg.

The St. Louis Directory is an appetizing work. It mentions 1 Oyster, 1 Rawe, 13 Frys, 9 Fish, 4 Salmon, 1 Trout, 1 Shad, 1 Mackerel, 1 Porges, 8 Pikes, 2 Fowles, 2 Chicks, 7 Hams, 35 Lambs, 4 Pickles, 1 Pudding, 2 Pyes, 2 Figges, 2 Nutts, 2 Coffees and 8 Segers.

The petition for the dismissal from the bar of Charles Cowley, a Massachusetts lawyer, and witness in the Beecher trial, has been dismissed by the Boston Superior Court, on the ground that there was no evidence that the act charged against him was dishonestly done.

Poor old Sam Bard has another woe. During his temporary absence in Washington, his son, John Bard, stabbed, and perhaps fatally wounded, a young man of some prominence in Atlanta. Bard, Jr., may be on trial for murder in a few days. Losing the postmastership is nothing to this new trouble.

Rev. J. H. Dubbs, formerly pastor of the Reformed Congregation at Boyerstown, in this State, but more recently of Christ Reformed church, Philadelphia, has accepted the Audenried Professorship of History and Archæology in Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, to which he was recently elected by the trustees of the institution.

A cosmopolite society is the First Masonic Lodge of Jerusalem, the Master of which is lecturing in this country. The latter is an American, the Past Master an Englishman, the Senior Warden a German, the Junior Warden a native, the Treasurer a Turk, the Secretary a Frenchman, the Senior Deacon a Persian, and the Junior Deacon a Turk. There are Christians, Mohammedans and Jews in the lodge.

General Van Vliet, of the Quartermaster Department, United States army, has written a letter concerning the Black Hills, in which he says: "Over twenty years ago my home was on the prairies. I passed several years between the Missouri river and the Rocky Mountains, and it was while leading that life I became acquainted with Father De Smet. One day in 1851, at the dinner table of our friend, Colonel Robert Campbell, of St. Louis, the conversation turned on our wanderings in the mountains, when Father De Smet related the following incident, which occured in the Black Hills beyond the Cheyenne: One day while among the Indians a chief came to him and showed him some pieces of metal which he had in his bullet pouch. As soon as the Father saw it he recognized it as platinum. In company with the chief he visited the place and discovered a large mine of this metal. He said it was of great extent and of untold value. He made the Indians promise never to divulge the secret, for if he did the white people would clear the Indians out of the country. He also promised to keep the secret. He told us that he had carefully described the location of this mine, and that when he died the secret would be with his Church. Father De Smet could not have been deceived, and I firmly believe that there is a valuable platinum mine between the Yellowstone and the Cheyenne. As this metal is worth one hundred and fifteen dollars per pound avoirdupois and silver only eighteen dollars, you can well understand the fortune that awaits some lucky man."

A WORK just published in Paris, entitled "*Souvenirs d'une Mission aux Etats Unis d' Amerique*," by M. Malezieux, a French Government engineer, is made the subject of the following interesting remarks in the *Journal des Debats*:

"M. Malezieux left for the United States with an official mission to study the progress which had been made there in the art of constructive operations during the last thirty years. After traveling from New York to San Francisco, and in other directions, he has come back perfectly amazed at the stupendous exertions of that young country, which, unlike France and England, and with greater boldness than France, has learnt how to carry out immense public works, to create new forms of structure, and to proceed in all respects, with a rare sagacity, the solution of such problems to the magnitude of the difficulties to be overcome. M. Malezieux had already published a voluminous official report of his investigations; but in these notes of travel we learn how people get along in that country where the population is incessantly in motion; how fine architectural works of public interest are executed in spite of the scarcity of manual labor; how, from Pennsylvania to Illinois, and from Missouri to the Pacific, the Americans manage to turn to account the natural riches of their vast territories, in spite of diversity of soils and climate. In the United States like conflict of man with nature, as yet unsubdued, is incessant. Hence that busy air of the Yankees, who always look as if they were afraid of losing a train, and that constant tension and expenditure of physical force which leave, as yet, little place for poetic ideas or artistic studies; but hence, also, that attraction which America presents for an engineer whose profession constantly brings him into contact with natural obstacles."

POLITICAL.

State.

The Somerset county Republican nominating elections (Crawford county system) will be held on the 29th of May.

General W. W. H. Davis, of Bucks, editor of the Doylestown *Democrat*, is favorably named for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

The Venango *Spectator* states that the Park-McCreary contested election case, involving a seat in the Legislature, will probably be decided some time in May.

Jacob C. Bomberger, a Liberally Democratic Republican of Harrisburg, is brought forward by a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* for the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer.

The name of Miss Amelia C. Snyder is being favorably mentioned in connection with the Altoona City Superintendency of Common Schools, to be filled by the directors on the first Tuesday of May.

The Temperance party may hold fifty State Conventions, if they like, and nominate fifty State tickets, if they want to, and the Republicans will re-elect Governor Hartranft, nevertheless. There now.—*Tyrone Herald.*

At a meeting of the Montgomery county Republican Committee, held on Friday last in Norristown, it was decided to elect the six delegates to the State Convention on the 26th inst., and to nominate a ticket for county officers on Monday, the 2d of August, at a convention in Norristown.

Benjamin Bannan, ex-editor of the Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, uses up a column and a half of space in that paper in giving the reasons why he thinks Hon. William D. Kelley, Congressman from Philadelphia, should receive the Republican nomination for the Presidency. Mr. Bannan's first love in this line was Hon. E. B. Washburne, our Minister to France.

Of President Grant and his aspirations for a third term, the Germantown *Telegraph* says: We do not agree with some of our contemporaries that he would be lowering his dignity by candidly saying so, and thus close the case forever and consolidate the Republican ranks. We think there is more honor in the breach than in the observance of any such rule of etiquette.

The Altoona *Radical* says: As we felt certain he would, James Black, Esq., of Lancaster, has issued a call for a State Temperance Convention, to meet at Harrisburg on the sixteenth of June. Of course it will nominate James Black for Governor. Why not? He will accept, and has already ran for President of the United States, Judge of the Supreme Court, and now ought to try Governor. It is a very close corporation that Black controls.

The Susquehanna *Republican* reports that all the Republicans up there are unanimously in favor of renominating Governor Hartranft, while they are opposed to a third term for the President. "That is to say, we don't know of a Republican in the county who is not opposed to a third term for Grant or any other President, and we don't know of one who is not in favor of a second term for Governor Hartranft."

In Centre county the various offices have been promised for fifteen years ahead by the Court House ring. The Democrats, who are more apt at promise than fulfillment, have gotten themselves into an unlucky situation. These leaders, are not, however, in such a position that they can wholly ignore the extraordinary promises made, and so they have been devising a way to get out of the dilemma. Their most brilliant plan, and one which they seriously contemplate, is to turn in and help the Republicans win a victory this fall in the county. They contend that this would naturally release them from their pledges regarding the future. We have this information from the best authority, and believe it to be reliable.—*Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin.*

General.

The Iowa Falls *Sentinel* is authority for the statement that Secretary Belknap has the backing of the administration for the next Senatorial race in that State.

"It is certainly a remarkable fact," says the New York *Graphic*, "that whenever the registry laws are repealed there is an immediate increase of the Democratic vote." Witness Connecticut.

There is no cohesive force in the Democratic party, except that of public plunder. It is a party of contradictions, and cannot possibly unite upon any platform more definite than that proposed by Senator Gordon.—*Chicago Republican.*

The peace in Louisiana forebodes the coming storm. We don't know why it should; but Louisiana was never quiet for nothing. As the grandmother remarked: "That boy is unusually quiet. Hasn't made a noise in five minutes. I wonder what's the matter now."—*Rochester Democrat.*

The Republicans of Quincy, Ill., are jubilant over the result of the recent municipal election. There was a loss of one Republican alderman and a gain of three. The anti-ring candidates for mayor and police magistrates, upon which the contest mainly turned, have been elected by majorities ranging from 200 to 300.

There are times when parties as well as men of integrity may be placed in a false light before many, but the truth will prevail in the end. It will prevail at the next Presidential election, and the party which has carried the country through war, debt, panic, and their attendant evils, with unstained honor, and a constantly improving credit, will not be rejected by the people. *Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Democrats who think their party is growing harmonious on the currency question will find food for meditation in this paragraph from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: "We are just as much devoted to the greenback doctrine as ever. We are ready to fight specie resumption and contraction inside the party or out. We stand by the Democratic party because we find ourselves in it, and by party of the people, and it will not see them crushed by the money power. The hard money gentlemen of the East haven't captured the Democratic party yet."

Governor Tilden, of New York, we regret to announce, is very low with Presidential fever, and we warn him to be cautious, as that disease proved so fatal to Lewis Cass, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and Stephen A. Douglas, and from its effects Horatio Seymour, George R. McClellan and George H. Pendleton have not and never will entirely elected by the trustees of the institution. recover. It is hoped that it will not prove fatal in Tilden's case until he has [illegible] pieces those corrupt canal rings which have for many years been the curse of the Legislature of the State of New York as they did on Pennsylvania, until years ago we shipped the whole concern.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Our Baltimore correspondent explains the secret of Gambetta's inharmonious display of himself as railroad censor of the continent. He has the Presidential bee in his bonnet, and is angling for the Grangers. That is a troublesome bee, and never fails to kill its man, and before Mr. Garrett captures the Grangers, he will discover the they have given him just line enough to drown himself, when they will haul him into shore and leave him to bleach on the well-strewn plain of the Presidential warfare, a fit subject for moral consolation, however—plenty have gone before, and more are coming along. After their fitful fever, they will sleep in peace. —*Philadelphia Press.*

The New York *Times* says: "There can be no doubt that the Republican party might become the progressive party of the Southern States, gathering into its ranks the young, energetic and liberal-minded men of those States, and securing for itself a brilliant and lasting position. Once remove from the politics of the South the passion and prejudice aroused by the struggle over the negro's rights, and the Democratic party must lose many of its best members, who have been in sympathy with it only on that only question. The Republican party can win what the Democracy loses, if it is rightly handled, and, from all appearances, there is much more chance of its being so handled than the Democrats like to admit."

THE Vicksburg (Mississippi) correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* (Ind.) writes to his paper the melancholily intelligence that the condition of that city since it came into Democratic hands has been worse than when under Republican rule. Incidentally he notes the fact that the election was an open and acknowledged fraud, as the Democrats are in a minority of voters, and there was no room for the 1,500 votes of the new Board of Aldermen was to repudiate nearly $500,000 of the city bonds. For the payment of laborers and other servants of the city many orders were issued, and after about $40,000 had been paid out an opinion was obtained from the City Actuary that the notes were illegal, and the disbursement subsequently declared them so. The Mayor continued the issue up to the very day this declaration of illegality was made, and a great deal of suffering exists among the holders of the worthless securities.

The prospect of a tilt between ex-Senator Brownlow and Senator Johnson does not fill the people of Tennessee with alarm. They got used to disturbances of that kind long ago. The Nashville *Banner*, it is pretty evident, does not stand in awe of either one of the belligerents, or else it would not expose itself to their united wrath in this reckless way: "The truth is that neither of these venerable East Tennesseeans are likely to play any very conspicuous part in the future political affairs of Tennessee. One has gone to the Senate for six years, and the other has declined into the lean and slippered pantaloon stage of monagenarianism, and can only sputter like a dying taper in a socket. This is too energetic and intelligent an age to be trammeled with the wornout nonsense of a silurian political epoch. There is not enough virility left in the possible combatants to make a wordy war interesting, much less exciting enough for a political issue. Younger voices from more vigorous and less diseased minds and bodies will drown out the shrill piping of querulous and garrulous old fishwomen. We hear enough. 'Oh, let us have a rest.' 'Cheese it!'"

FROM BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

Damage by the Late Cold Weather—A Slim Wheat Crop—Banquet to Judge Sterrett at the Residence of Hon. Harry White—Political Items—E. H. Wilson, Indiana County's Candidate for State Treasurer — Lecture — Interesting Law Suit.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., April 24, 1875.

During the past week we have had winter—so much so, indeed, that the leaves of such trees and flower plants as were forward are frozen, so as that they will drop off the trees, and plants are dead to the ground. Some of our farmers say the wheat is also frozen, and that the crop will be materially injured. At all events, very material injury has been done by the cold spell of late. Snow fell to the depth of several inches this week; while it is gone in the valleys, "the ridge" is yet white.

Our Common Pleas Court has been presided over by His Honor Judge Sterrett, of Pittsburgh, during the last two weeks. The only regret is that the term is so near a close. While he is firm and inflexible in his views, his rulings are characterized by fairness and impartiality, and rendered in that pleasant style calculated to win the esteem of even those against whom they seem to operate. On Thursday night last, a banquet that would have been a credit to kings, was given by General White, at his residence, near Indiana, to which all the members of the bar and the officers of the court were invited, as well as a few others, and which was given as a mark of respect to the Judge. It was a brilliant affair, and the General was untiring in his efforts to make every one comfortable and the affair enjoyable.

Political matters in this county appear to be in quite a flourishing condition. We have but few officers to elect, but the applicants are legion, and everyone is sanguine of success. Almost every third man is a candidate, and the families of the voters of this county are more inquired after, this spring, than they ever were. Indeed, it is amusing to hear some talk. They see a vast deal of extravagance that might and would be averted it *they* were elected, and the truth is, they are not qualified to superintend, financially, the affairs of a peanut stand; yet withal there are some first-class men in the field, and it is to be hoped that the electors will make their selection from the qualified, and not vote for a man simply because he is a "good fellow." Among the candidates for State Treasurer is E. H. Wilson, Esq., of Indiana,—a young man of thirty years, but of much more than ordinary ability. In twelve years' experience in monetary affairs he has proved himself to be a complete master of his position. He is full of energy, perseverance, and possessed of extraordinary judgment. In 1862 he was elected to a position in the First National Bank of Johnstown, which he resigned in 1865, and came to Indiana, where he was elected Cashier of the First National Bank, being then but nineteen years of age. This position he filled acceptably for four years. A number of his friends, capitalists of that locality, and himself conceived the idea of starting the Indiana County Deposit Bank, and he was elected to the cashiership of that institution, and has ever since filled the position to the entire satisfaction of every one connected with it. It is regarded as one of the soundest financial institutions in the State. This, no doubt, is pretty strong, nevertheless it is the truth, and cannot be denied. With the political cliques of county or State Mr. Wilson has never been connected in anywise. He has never been mixed up with politics, and in that regard may be styled a neophyte. He is a gentleman of pure character and high standing, socially and financially. He may be properly styled the "people's candidate," and we do not hesitate in saying that if nominated would add great strength to the ticket. He is a sound Republican, and is well known in the western part of the State, and in all things has ever been known to practice the right and to him the right appears. We hope he will be nominated, and if so, he will certainly be elected, and be an honor to his county and a credit to the party.

Rev. Mr. Fleming will deliver the fourth lecture under the auspices of our lecture association during the first week in May. As a lecturer Mr. Fleming stands very high. So far, the committee has been very successful in obtaining first-class lecturers, and we hope their success will continue.

Quite an interesting suit was tried before his Honor, Judge Sterrett, in our court this week, Dr. Jack, of Jacksonville, this county, was called in to see a person suffering from pleura pneumonia; he died the patient, and in so doing by accident punctured the median nerve. The result was, the hand became partyzed in a short time, and an action for damages was instituted against the Doctor. The case was thoroughly investigated, and the jury, after being out twenty-four hours, returned with a verdict for the Doctor. While the sympathy for the young man is very great, it is generally conceded that under the evidence the jury could do nothing else. B.

A Self-Advertising Remedy.

There are certain proprietary articles that advertise themselves. Among these are Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It may be said of this celebrated remedy for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, and antidote to malaria that the contents of every bottle is an advertisement, since its good effects so decidedly and palpably evince themselves as invariably to elicit favorable comment from those who use it. This is particularly true in rural neighborhoods invaded by chills and fever, and other types of malaria, for which it is recognized specific. Such disorders being epidemic, the question "What is the best remedy and safeguard?" naturally presents itself to every man in this vicinity, and is made the subject of general inquiry. A family benefited by the Bitters commonly makes the fact known to the neighbors, who in turn become patrons of the great remedy, and proclaim its efficacy. This explains why it has become the most popular of American household medicines, and why its popularity is continually on the increase.

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THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED at the old stand, No. 19 SEVENTH AVENUE, where all orders will receive prompt attention.

H. LAMARCHE,
Successor to Fairman & Samson.
19 Seventh avenue.

April 1, 1875.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Permanent Retirement of ROBT. FAIRMAN.
Business Continued by H. SAMSON.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of FAIRMAN & SAMSON, Undertakers, Has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, the said ROBERT FAIRMAN withdrawing permanently from the business. The business of the late firm will be settled by either one of said partners at the old office, 19 Seventh avenue, Pittsburgh.

ROBERT FAIRMAN,
HUDSON SAMSON.

April 1, 1875.

THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED at the old stand, No. 19 SEVENTH AVENUE, where all orders will receive prompt attention.

H. LAMARCHE,
Successor to Fairman & Samson.
19 Seventh avenue.

April 1, 1875.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Partnership lately existing between PETER WEBER and JAMES A. PRICE, of Pittsburgh, Pa., under the firm name of WEBER & PRICE, was dissolved on the 21st day of April, 1875, by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership will be received by PETER WEBER, who is authorized to settle the business of the firm and pay all the debts of the said firm. The business will be continued by PETER WEBER.

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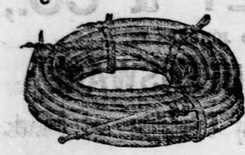

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Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

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WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COCK.....President.
R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

N. Holmes & Sons

BANKERS,

57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,

DEALERS IN

GOLD

AND

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS. MWF

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

EIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

E. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,

BANKERS,

N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

CRAIN AND PRODUCE.

LAING & McKALLIP,

DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,

Baled Hay, &c.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

PHŒNIX, LOUISVILLE and ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

Calcined Plaster, White Lime.

SOLE AGENTS OF CELEBRATED

WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.

647 and 649 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

Produce Commission Merchant,

303 Liberty st., opposite Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

CLOVER, EARLY ROSE, POTATOES.

TIMOTHY PEERLESS and PEACHBLOWS.

SEED. For Seed or Table Use for sale in any quantity.

CALDWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR AND PRODUCE,

205 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for shipment and consignment solicited and promptly attended to.

FLOUR.

Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In store and to arrive. For Sale by

D. WALLACE.

STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

For Queenstown and Liverpool.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK ON SATURDAY OF EACH WEEK,

FROM PIER 45, NORTH RIVER.

CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF LONDON.
CITY OF BERLIN, CITY OF LIMERICK.
CITY OF BRISTOL, CITY OF MONTREAL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF NEW YORK.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, CITY OF PARIS.
CITY OF CHESTER, CITY OF RICHMOND.

Passengers will find these Steamers carefully fitted up, while the Saloons are light, airy and roomy. The Saloons are large and well ventilated, the breadth of the vessel, and situated where there is least noise and motion. Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Boudoirs, Staterooms and Libraries, Bath Rooms, Barber's Shop, &c.

Instant communication with the stewards by electric bells.

The Steamers of this Company adopt the Southerly Route, thus lessening the danger from ice and fogs.

Rates of Passage—$80 and $100, gold, according to accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges. Round Trip Tickets—$145 and $175, gold.

Drafts issued from all points at lowest rates.

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15 Broadway, New York, or
J. J. McCORMACK,
MAX STHAMMER,
Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LINE

Mail Steamships.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 24, 1875.

United States Bank Examiner Goldsborough is at present in our city making the customary visit of inspection to our national banks. His labors in this vicinity began on Friday and will be completed in about three weeks, more or less, according to the difficulties which may present themselves for his solution and direction. As the readers of this department of the COMMERCIAL are aware, in addition to the former duties of these officials they have recently been instructed by Comptroller of the Currency Knox to make all necessary examinations to convince themselves that the act concerning the affixing of the two cent stamps to all vouchers for the payment of money, including checks, has been duly observed. This will be much more satisfactory to the banks than to have the revenue detectives attend to this duty, the very presence of whom in an institution implies a doubt as to their compliance with the law, and besides it would appear on its face more germane to the regularly appointed bank examiner's province than to that of a detective officer whose business is rather to ferret out crime than to report mere delinquencies, oftentimes the result of carelessness, more than intentional evasion. It may perhaps be of interest to some of our readers to know exactly the *modus operandi* of national bank examinations which are regarded as so necessary by the Government, and the regular occurence of which so tend to the begetting and increasing of public confidence in the system.

The examiner as a rule, makes his appearance unannounced. Comes as a guest not bidden to the feast and forthwith installs himself for the money cashier of the bank, except that he is usually a good deal more promiscuous. He first counts all the money and balances the cash in order to assure himself that the tellers' accounts are correct, after which the funds are handed over to the tellers, and the business of the concern is thus suffered to proceed as usual, without interruption. This done, he compares the amounts thus obtained by him with those reported on the daily statement at the close of business the day previous, and these coinciding his business in this department is ended.

He then calls for the general ledger and ascertains the amounts therein charged to the redeeming and reserve agents in the East, and to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington. If any extraordinarily large amounts appear as charged to the remittance account or to correspondents in any of the cities east or west, he makes a note of these and at a subsequent time addresses a circular to the banks where the money is stated to be on deposit, or in course of remittance, in order to be convinced that there is no misstatement in this respect. This ledger he then balances, and compares the amounts derived from it with the statement of the evening before as he did those of the tellers.

He next inspects the stock ledger and transfer books, calls for the total amount of deposits from the individual book keeper (whose books it is not within his privilege to examine, except for suspected fraud), compares the amount with the deposit account in the general ledger and upon the daily statement, asks for the totals of the corroborants, examines the minute book containing the reports of the meetings of the board and of the stockholders, and finally proceeds to investigate the bills receivable and bills of exchange, or in other works the discount books. From the books he can obtain a description of the paper, which in the case of the domestic bills he verifies by inspecting and comparing. As to the bills of exchange he compares those which are not yet forwarded for collection, and for the rest, in case of any doubt, pursues the same course as with respect to the balances charged to other banks and bankers.

Finally, as a good housewife smooths carefully a feather bed which she has been turning and punching to an unlimited extent, he takes a general survey of the establishment, exchanges a few pleasant or complimentary remarks with the president or cashier concerning the institution, bows himself out and the next time he is heard from is in the shape of a bill from Washington city, requesting a remittance for his expenses.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, April 23, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The market to-day exhibits renewed activity and considerable strength. Union Pacific remains the leader of the market, and has to-day crossed Western Union Telegraph, which is another remarkable episode in its movement, particularly as considerable surprise was expressed when it sold above Lake Shore. The signs of the future indicate a still further boom much higher figures for this stock, and we shall not be surprised to see the prophecies of its friends—that it will sell at 100—fully realized. Not that we advise our clients to buy with a view of such a seemingly extravagant price, but from the present conditions of the movement in it, we feel prepared for almost anything.

Lake Shore has been irregular—quite strong in early business, but afterwards selling off—closing steady to-day at outside prices. Wabash has been irregular, declining while the other market was steady. Although there is a very apparent reason for the decline, we are well disposed toward Pacific Mail, and believe that it will pay to buy at temporary low figures. Wabash has attracted more attention to-day, and recognizing it to be one of the most active on the list, and indications point to a still further advance in it. The miscellaneous list has been quite active, and generally strong, with a leader, making an advance of three per cent. since yesterday. Union and Central Pacific bonds are strong, with a decided tendency toward higher prices. As to the general market we can only say in the close steady, with indications of further improvement. Yours truly,

TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16, Sixth street:

	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
April 24, 1875.						
Gold	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾
5-20's, 1862	122½	122½	122½	122½		
5-20's, 1864	122½	122½	122½	122½		
5-20's, 1865	122½	122½	122½	122½		
5-20's, 1865, new	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾		
5-20's, 1867	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾		
5-20's, 1867, registered	122¾					
5-20's, 1868	122¾		122¾			
10-40's, registered	116¼		116¼			
10-40's, coupons	116¼		116¾			
Currency 6's	125½		125½			
New 5 per cents	113¾		113¾			
Western Union Tel.	77	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
Quicksilver		20¼		20	20	20¼
Pacific Mail	44¼	44	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
Tenn.	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Adams Express		101¼		102¼		
Wells-Fargo Express	87	87		87		
American Express	64			64		
United States Express	64			64		
New York Central	102¾			102¾	102¾	102¾
Erie	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Michigan Central	74¾			74¾		74¾
Michigan Southern	87			87		87
Illinois Central	102			102		102
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	92¾			92¾		93
Chicago & Northwest	82¼	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Do preferred				94		94
Rock Island	103¾			103¾		103¾
St. Paul, common	37¾			37¾		37¾
Do preferred				67		67
Wabash, common	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Fort Wayne	96			96		96
Ohio & Mississippi	21¾			21¾		21¾
Union Pacific	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Harlem	130½			130½		130½
Hannibal & St. Jos.	26			26		26
Ironmountain	9¾			9¾		9¾
C. C. & I. C.	6			6		6
Tennessee, new	70			70		70
Tennessee, old	69			69		69
South Carolina, July	32			32		32
South Carolina, new	32			32		32
Missouri 6's	93¾			93¾		93¾

—The following is the statement of the operations of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, for the week ending April 24, 1875:

Exchanges received	$4,747,182 09
Exchanges delivered	4,747,182 09
Total	$9,494,364 09
Balances paid	$ 775,271 83
Balances received	775,271 83
Total	$1,550,543 66

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	54½	55
Reading	55½	56¼
United Co's. of N. Jersey, sales, 10	102	
Oil Creek	87	100
Lehigh Valley	63½	63¾
Lehigh Valley, sales	9454	
Central Trans. Co.	41	44½
P., C. and St. Louis m. b., sales, 75	74	

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, April 24, 1875.

The movement of merchandise to-day was moderately active, with a good feeling in all departments of trade. Grain was in very limited demand, and there was not much done in round lots; prices were firm, tending upward. Country produce was active with choice grades of apples and butter scarce and higher. Groceries had a steady jobbing and order movement, with the home and near-by trade slightly in abeyance, until the money placed in circulation by the resumption of the mills shall make its appearance in mercantile circles. The provision trade was firm and active, with some dealers talking of advancing prices, but up to a late hour this afternoon sales were made at yesterday's quotations. Lumber and hardware continued in limited movement, with the former very depressed in price. Iron was moderately active at fairly steady prices. Dry goods, boots and shoes, and general merchandise reported a very brisk and satisfactory trade at good prices. The aspect of trade circles in this city is more hopeful than it has been for a long time, and merchants generally count with some confidence on a more prosperous trade in the future than has been the case for the past year.

The Secretary of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange has published amended returns of the exports of that port, by which the previously noticed omissions in the printed report of the comparisons of the exports of petroleum, corn and wheat with those of the years preceding have been supplied. From these figures it appears that in round numbers the exports of petroleum for 1874 exceeded those of 1873 by 4,800,000 gallons, and those of 1872 by 6,700,000 gallons, while since the 1st of January, 1875, nearly 6,000,000 gallons have been exported. The exports of corn decreased the past year nearly 500,000 bushels, while they fell off less than 400,000 bushels increase over 1873, and only 2,750,000 bushels increase over 1871. The exports of wheat increased in 1874 over those of 1873, 2,900,000 bushels, over those of 1872, nearly 3,500,000 bushels and over those of 1871, about 3,900,000 bushels. This shows more than 100 per cent increase in the exports of petroleum and wheat, and about 10 per cent. decrease in corn. A most remarkable article, however, has been made since the opening of the year in the exports of petroleum, which have in the first quarter nearly come up to the total of last year's exports.

The art of giving safe and certain transit to products at a very small expense constitutes all there is to cheap transportation, and reading by the following paragraph from the Peoria *Transcript*, the problem, so far as the Western rivers are concerned, is in a fair way of solution:

"No less than 45,000 bushels of corn, a large portion of it white, was shipped from here on Tuesday via the Illinois river to St. Louis. The corn loaded quite a fleet of canalboats, which were taken in tow by the staunch propeller Novelty.

The "Novelty" is a small propeller, consuming from ten to fifteen *bushels* of coal per day, yet it apparently is able to bring 45,000 bushels of corn from the Illinois river to St. Louis quite easily. A canalboat carries 5,000 bushels; hence it will take the canalboats to carry 45,000 bushels. Quite a fleet; yet the "Novelty" appears to have experienced no trouble in handling it. If it is really true that the "Novelty" can perform such a feat as the above on an open stream of fifteen, or even twenty feet of coal per day, the era of cheap transportation is nearer than many have supposed.

The impression of these more important duties for forming opinions are the most ample, seems to be that the late cold weather did considerable damage to the winter wheat throughout Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the fruit crops in the South. The calculation is that there will be a short crop of winter wheat next season, although it is very generally thought that the effect of the shortage upon the market has been, to a great extent, discounted. Farmers are also holding corn for prices very generally. There will, no doubt, be an increased acreage of spring grains, from the fact that in many localities the fields of winter wheat will be plowed up and sown to some other grain.

The following are the latches of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,387	Apples, bbls	441
Cloverseed, bus	22	Corn, bus	1,000
Rye, bus	417	Oats, bus	5,068
Butter, pkgs	68	Bacon, tcs	22
Potatoes, bus	805	Hay, bales	200

The receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ending Saturday April 20th, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending	Apr. 3	Apr. 10	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Flour, bbls	8,097	8,429	12,103	8,804
Apples, bbls	2,079	725	1,108	903
Cheese, boxes	87	50	81	86
Corn, bus	6,208	3,839	8,114	4,227
Wheat, bus	499	3,796	1,170	4,455
Barley, bus	6,375	5,340	5,015	3,915
Rye, bus	120	200	130	905
Oats, bus	18,700	11,200	11,700	17,800
Butter pkgs	760	430	332	297
Bacon, pcs	4,783	6,212	3,750	4,821
Bacon, ctrs	555	627	512	559
Potatoes, bush	3,655	14,443	17,445	7,178
Hay, bales	2,000	2,033	1,995	1,615

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, as small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain trade continues quite limited, the receipts of the past week being only 22,483 bushels of all kinds of grain. Under the light supply and upward course of the Western markets, prices are firm, with a shade higher figures on most of the grades. The market is steady, with very little doing. We quote at choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 30@1 35 per bushel; choice white Ohio at $1 28@1 30; amber do @ $1 26@1 28; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 24@1 26. Corn has been quiet and steady, the sales reported during the week have decreased, being only 1,272 bushels shelled at 48@48½c for mixed; yellow; 47@48c for high mixed; 46@46c for low mixed. Ear was in light supply and firm at 45@46c per bushel. Shipping, 43@44c. Oats were in good demand and higher. The receipts have been light, and have increased 7,000 bushels somewhat, which were 17,811 bushels the past week. Sales were made yesterday at 72c per bushel, and we quote to-day at 72@73c for mixed. Barley is nominally quoted at $1 25@1 30 per bushel for No. 2 fall. Receipts for the week were 3,005 bushels. The highest prices offered for five inch increased receipts would be paid, but they are not important. We quoted at $1 24@1 26 per bushel. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in the principal interior depots and accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail at the undermentioned dates, was as follows:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Apr. 17, '75	16,399,623	7,666,242	2,658,294	491,808	83,674
Apr. 10, '75	16,412,866	8,107,866	2,707,125	490,000	83,674
Apr. 3, '75	11,287,504	8,066,917	2,758,660	680,311	102,428
Mar. 27, '75	11,376,264	8,225,391	2,758,660	680,311	102,428
Mar. 20, '75	11,377,264	8,225,391	2,758,660	648,555	102,428
Mar. 13, '75	12,188,888	8,176,388	2,253,700	1,207,841	93,364
Mar. 6, '75	12,188,888	8,176,388	2,253,700	1,207,841	93,364
Apr. 18, '74	10,495,679	6,313,218	2,165,833	271,490	311,754

FLOUR—The market continues strong and active. The receipts during the week were about the average, being 8,804 barrels. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: Family white $6 25 @ $6 50; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 25@6 50; extra do $5 50@5 75; XX do $4 75@5 25. Wholesale prices of the leading dealers are strong and advanced, as follows: Fancy white wheat $6 75@7 00; family do $6 50@6 75; amber do $6 25@6 50; red wheat do $6 00@6 25; extra do $5 50@5 75; XX do $5 00@5 25. Retail prices of flour are firm, with a shade higher figures obtained for corn and oats. Wheat is steady, with very little doing. We quote at former prices, but no considerable offerings are in the market at these figures. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 30@1 35 per bushel; choice white Ohio at $1 28@1 30; amber do @ $1 26@1 28; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 24@1 26. Corn has been quiet and steady, the sales reported during the week have decreased, being only 1,272 bushels shelled at 48@48½c for mixed; yellow; 47@48c for high mixed; 46@46c for low mixed. Ear was in light supply and firm at 45@46c per bushel. Shipping, 43@44c. Oats were in good demand and higher. The receipts have been light, and have increased 7,000 bushels somewhat, which were 17,811 bushels the past week. Sales were made yesterday at 72c per bushel, and we quote to-day at 72@73c for mixed. Barley is nominally quoted at $1 25@1 30 per bushel for No. 2 fall. Receipts for the week were 3,005 bushels. The highest prices offered for five inch increased receipts would be paid, but they are not important. We quoted at $1 24@1 26 per bushel. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in the principal interior depots and accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail at the undermentioned dates, was as follows:

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CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 26, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	W'ath.
7 A.M.	30.13	37	53	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
2 P. M.	30.12	52	46	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.17	45	67	Calm	.....	Clear.

Mean barometer.....30.15 Highest thermom. 55
Mean thermometer....45 Lowest thermom.. 32

Bricklayers in Council.

A meeting of the Bricklayers' Union was held on Saturday evening, when the subject of wages was discussed and action taken thereon. In consequence of the depressed condition of business it was decided that the journeymen bricklayers should, after April 26th, charge only $4 per day for work, instead of $5, the rate paid last year. This is a reduction of twenty per cent., and the union by their unanimity appear to consider the rate a very modest charge.

Alleged Smuggler Arrested.

P. H. Campbell, a Canadian, was arrested in Butler county, on a *capias* from the United States District Court, and brought to this city on Saturday, by Detective Pendor. He had been arrested a year ago for smuggling goods across the Suspension Bridge at Niagara, but discharged, on the supposition that his offense was trivial. For some reason or other it was determined to re-arrest him, and a *capias* was issued at Rochester, New York, and sent to this district for service. Campbell was at work in the oil region when arrested. He will be taken on to Rochester to-day.

Discharged on Defective Commitment.

Louis Ulrich was brought before Judge Kirkpatrick, on Saturday, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. He had been committed to the workhouse, by Mayor Phillips, for sixty days, for abusing his family, but the commitment failed to state it was his second offense. Owing to this neglect he was discharged, Judge Kirkpatrick giving him a severe lecture, and winding up by telling him that although the workhouse was the proper place for him, he would have to be released.

Attempt to Throw an Express Train from the Track.

On Saturday night an attempt was made, near Livermore, Cambria county, to throw an express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad from the track. About ten o'clock the watchman discovered two rails laid immediately across the track, and got them removed only in time to save the train due in this city at 2 A. M. on Sunday. A short time previous to the discovery the watchman saw four men in the vicinity, and these are, of course, suspected of the villiany. It is reported in the city that trace of the men was afterward discovered, and it is to be hoped that they may be arrested.

State Sunday School Convention.

The Local Committee of arrangements for the State S. S. Convention, to be held at Lebanon Pennsylvania, June 8th, 9th and 10th, 1875, extend a cordial invitation to all Sabbath school workers to be present at the Convention. They promise to do all in their power to make their sojourn in their midst as pleasant as possible.

Delegates and others purposing to attend will please notify the committee no later than June 1st of their intention to be present, so that places for entertainment may be assigned them.

All communications should be addressed to H. M. Capp, Secretary, Lebanon, Pa., or J. L. Lemberger, Chairman.

Council Meeting To-day.

The regular meeting of Pittsburgh Councils to be held this afternoon promises to be an interesting one. Three members of the Board of Fire Commissioners are to be elected and one member of the Board of Health. The vacancy in the latter was made by the death of Dr. A. G. McCandless. In the Fire Board the terms of Messrs. Alex. Pitcairn, John Larimer and Thomas A. Pender expire May 1st. These gentlemen, who have been active and capable members, are pressed by their friends for re-election. Several other good citizens are also candidates.

For the Board of Health Mr. Thomas S. Mitchell is most prominently mentioned. He would make a good member.

Memorial.

Mrs. Nancy, wife of A. G. De Sellems, Esq., after a brief illness of pneumonia, died on Friday evening, April 23d, at her residence at Port Homer, Jefferson county, Ohio. This lady had a large circle of acquaintances, including many in Pittsburgh, Steubenville and Columbus, and was most highly esteemed. Her vivacious and kindly disposition made "Aunt Nancy" a general favorite wherever known. She was a member of the Nessly Methodist church, and an active, benevolent Christian, faithful in charities and good works. Her worthy consort always found in her a hearty second in his many liberal benefactions. Hers was a happy, radiant life, scattering sunshine all around. Her end was peace. W. P. H.

The Allegheny Wharf.

The Allegheny Wharf Committee of Pittsburgh Councils made a tour of inspection on Saturday, and decided upon various changes and improvements. It is desired to increase the revenue there, and to this end alternate spaces will be rented for storage.

In the matter of the settlement with Hon. W. C. McCarthy the committee, after examination of the buildings handed over by him, decided that they made a good bargain. The buildings will have to be in good order, the stables affording room for two hundred horses at least. The hydrant they represent as worth sixty dollars. Part of the stable is now leased and bringing in two hundred dollars a year. It is estimated that the city will have no trouble in getting five hundred dollars a year for this property.

The Committee will report to Councils in accordance with instructions.

To the Memory of James M. Sheridan.

[BY REQUEST OF M. W.]

Oh! why this anguish, why this grief to-night!
These mourning robes, these tears of bitter woe,
These faces sad, that seemed so very bright
Smiling with joy a few short hours ago?

Ah! yes, in bitterness they mourn for one,
Who in the morning hours was by their side;
But death unlooked for claimed him for his own,
Ere lengthing shadows told of eventide.

So unexpected did the summons come,
And in a form that bade the strongest weep,
That heart-rent attuned to notes of joy at home,
Were in a moment filled with anguish deep.

Loved from the loved did this dread summons part,
Casting dark shadows where but light had been;
Breaking the ties which twined around each heart,
Whose love and friendship fondly cherished him.

We may not, *must not* call in question here
The power that rules the earth, yet reigns above;
We only know when griefs like this appear,
That all these chastenings are but sent in love.

Perhaps our hearts too closely are entwined
Around these objects of our earthly care;
And then our Father in His love divine,
Removes them hence to other worlds more fair.

And though our path seems strangely dark and lone,
Because the light has faded from our eyes,
Yet still we know He hears our lowest moan,
And oft sends blessings in a dark disguise.

We may not know why these dark clouds arise—
Why we must bow submission to His will;
But we shall know in yonder Paradise;
Oh! then sad hearts look *upward* and be still.

C. S.

McCOYS STATION, Ohio.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

The New Law Admitting to the Schools Children Heretofore Debarred.

Commander Tyson, of the Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, has issued a circular directing attention to the act of March 18th, 1875, relative to the education of soldiers' orphans, as follows:

That all the children of deceased soldiers, who were formerly residents of this State, and enlisted into the service of the United States, in regiments belonging to other States, and died in said service, such children, now residents of this State, and the children of deceased destitute, or permanently disabled soldiers or sailors, whether born after or before January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, shall be admitted into the soldiers' orphans schools, on the same conditions as the orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors are now admitted.

Commander Tyson says: It will be observed that this law authorizes the admission into our soldiers' orphan schools of the children of those deceased soldiers who were residents of this State, but served in organizations of other States, *provided*, That the children are now residents of Pennsylvania; also, that the children of deceased, destitute or permanently disabled soldiers, who were born after January 1st, 1866, may now be admitted *without limitation as to number*. There are a large number of children of both of these classes who were, under the old law, debarred admission, and who now should be placed in the schools. The Department Commander trusts that these cases will receive the careful attention of the comrades.

There will be discharged this year from the soldier's orphan schools of the State five hundred and twenty-seven children, who have reached the maximum age—sixteen years. These children, boys and girls, must be provided with employment. It is earnestly hoped that all comrades will interest themselves in this matter, and obtain suitable situations for as many of them as possible.

All information will be gladly furnished on application at these headquarters.

THE LATE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Additional Particulars—Lists of Passengers on the Ill-Fated Boat—Names of the Lost—Loss, Insurance, Etc.

From special New Orleans dispatches to the Cincinnati papers of last Saturday, we get the following additional particulars concerning the burning of the steamers Exporter, Kyle and Bodmann:

HOW MRS. MUSGRAVE WAS DROWNED.

A special to the *Enquirer* says: "Mrs. Musgrave, who was a passenger on board of the Exporter, was waiting at the bow of the boat for assistance, and at last, driven off by the flames, jumped overboard. At the same instant a negro deck hand jumped from the hurricane deck, alighting directly upon the top of Mrs. Musgrave, carrying her under, and both were lost."

Mrs. Bettie Musgrave was the wife of Mr. John A. Musgrave, freight agent of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and member of Pittsburgh Council from the Seventh ward.

THE EXPORTER.

The *Enquirer* has the following in its local columns:

The Exporter left here on the 8th of April for New Orleans with a good trip. Captain James Rees, Sen., her principal owner, took passage here for the round trip, and was accompanied by a number of his personal friends. The following is the list of Pittsburghers who were on the boat: James Rees, Sr., and lady, Miss Florence Rees, Mrs. Fanny Rees, Mrs. John A. Musgrave, Miss Clemmie Rees, Miss Nellie Carter, Mrs. M. O. Allerton, Mrs. J. Ives and Colonel Joe Brown. In addition to the above were Captain John McClure and family of Wheeling; Miss Lizzie Haigh, of Madison, Indiana; Mr. Richard Ford and lady, Mrs. John Pulleyblank, Mrs. John Corbin, Mrs. Vandegrift, Mrs. Collins, Miss Mather, E. Robeson, Mrs. Bolton, Miss Eliza Lichtenbergen, Miss Kate Dransfeeld, of New Harmony, Indiana. All except Mrs. Musgrave are safe.

The Exporter had discharged her cargo and was preparing to leave on return trip, having four hundred tons freight on board.

The Exporter was built at Pittsburgh in 1872. She was the largest stern-wheel steamer afloat on the Western waters. She was built by Captain James Rees, Sr., of Pittsburgh, who was her principal owner. She cost about $60,000 when new, but was valued now at $40,000. There was but $10,000 insurance on her, $4,500 of which was in the Western Insurance Company of this city. The remainder of the insurance was also in Cincinnati companies. The bar was also insured for $500 in the Western.

The Exporter plied in the Arkansas river and New Orleans trade for the first season, during which time she carried the biggest load of cotton into New Orleans ever taken by a steamer from the Arkansas. The merchants of New Orleans presented the boat with an elegant set of silver ware in honor of the event. She was commanded by Captain John B. Conway, of Pittsburgh, and James Rees, Jr., also of Pittsburgh, was her chief clerk. The remainder of her officers were from Cincinnati.

Captain James Rees, Sr., of Pittsburgh, has been singularly unfortunate in his steamboat stock of late. About two weeks since the stern-wheel steamer Paragon burned at the St. Louis wharf just as she was ready to leave for New Orleans. The Paragon was the largest stern-wheel steamer ever built, and Captain Rees was her principal owner. The Exporter was the second largest stern-wheeler, and was also destroyed by fire just as she was ready to leave for this port.

THE BODMANN.

The Charles Bodmann left Cincinnati on the 15th of April. She had a big trip of people from Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, who were making the round trip. Among those taking passage there, were Mrs. George Hafer, Mrs. W. P. Walker, Mrs. Benham and family, Mrs. Peters, and Master Tom Peters, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Charles Owens, Mrs. Radcliffe, Mrs. Hoover, Miss Ward, Miss Hunt, Mrs. Spence, D. Speer and wife, Samuel Beardsley, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Guthie, Mr. Lanroy and brother. A large party from Terre Haute met the boat at Evansville.

As the Bodmann arrived in New Orleans in the morning, it is fair to presume that the majority of her passengers were scattered through the city.

The Charles Bodmann was one of the largest and finest boats in the New Orleans trade. She was built in Cincinnati four years ago by the Shinkle Brothers, of Covington, Ky., who were still her owners, and was commanded by Captain O. P. Shinkle. The Bodmann cost, when new, $100,000, and was valued at the time of her burning at $65,000, and was insured for $25,500, in the following companies:

Kenton, Covington	$ 5,000
American, Cincinnati	4,000
Globe, Cincinnati	2,500
Eureka, Cincinnati	5,000
Farmers, Cincinnati	2,000
Oil Dominion, Wheeling	2,500
F., M. and M., Hamilton	2,500
Total	$23,500

THE JOHN KYLE.

The John Kyle was also built in Cincinnati, but was built for the St. Louis and New Orleans trade. She was a very large carrier, and a first-class side-wheel steamer, and ranked as one of the best boats in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade. She was built by Captain F. W. Davidson, President of the St. Louis and Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company, and Captain John Kyle, President of the Eureka Insurance Company of Cincinnati, who were still her owners, Captain Davidson owning three-fourths and Captain Kyle the remaining quarter. She cost about $80,000, and was valued at present for insurance purposes at $65,000, and was insured for $30,000 in Cincinnati and Louisville companies. She was built in 1870. The Kyle was in command of Captain Abe Hutchinson.

THE BODMANN'S PASSENGERS.

A New Orleans special to Saturday's Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

The Bodmann's excursionists were nearly all out in the city when the fire occurred. A number of them have been up at Carrollton. To-night they are on the steamer Louisville. The list is as follows: Capt. Shikle, slightly burned, and wife; Alf. Stein, clerk, slightly burned on the head; Eugene Shinkle, clerk, pilots Burnell and Owens, Engineer Forman, steward Fitzpatrick and Butler, both mates, watchman, carpenter, bar-keeper and steward, Mrs. Capt. W. P. Walker, and George Hafer, Mrs. Hafer, Mrs. Graves, Mr. E. M. and Miss Florence Hart, Mrs. W. H. Hoover, Miss Ward, of England; Mrs. Charles Owens, Mrs. Smith, of Milford, Ohio; Miss Clara Whitemore, Mrs. Ed. Benham, daughter and son, Master Willie Peter, Dr. Allen and wife, of Wheeling; Mrs. Taro and Miss Beninghaus, of Wheeling; Miss Hoffman, of Cumberland, Maryland; Mr. and Mrs. Stahl, of Memphis; F. D. Parker, of Cairo; Captain Viol, of Paducah; Lieutenant Guthrie, of the Third Kentucky Infantry, all of whom, except the three last named, lost all their baggage and effects, as did also those of the other boats. In fact, nothing was saved whatever from any of the boats. Some of the Bodmann's passengers will leave by rail to-morrow for home. Others remain and return on the Louisville. Captain Stein had the books under his arm, but was compelled to drop them to save his life.

The names of the Bodmann's passengers who are known to be lost are as follows: Joseph Case, Newport, Kentucky, first engineer; John Farrard, Newport, Kentucky; second engineer; Alf. Goodpasture, head cook, Cincinnati: Mrs. Bartley and Mrs. Brent, New Richmond, Ohio; Bill Akers, deck-hand, Cincinnati, and several colored cabin boys and deck-hands, whose names have not yet been ascertained.

INCIDENTS.

A man in a lead colored skiff, after making several attempts and being driven away by the excessive heat, succeeded in saving two women who were hanging from the ring-bolt below the guards at the bow of the Exporter. His gallant act was cheered from the shore by the thousands who witnessed it.

One poor fellow jumped overboard from the Exporter, and was caught in the water between that boat and the Bodmann. For a moment or two he used the utmost exertions by swimming, to extricate himself from his perilous position, but finding his efforts vain he threw up his arms and went down. Immediately after the two masses of floating flames came together.

When Captain Hutchinson, of the Kyle, discovered the boat burning he rushed into the cabin and told the people to rush ashore. He then ran to the texas in search of his wife, but she had already gone on shore. He was then surrounded by fire, and was obliged to slide down a burning rope into the water, where he was rescued.

The passengers on board of the Kyle were saved by the promptness of Captain Hutchinson in giving the alarm. The Kyle, while she floated down, just grazed the United States steamer Kansas.

INSURANCE LOSSES AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, April 23.—Some of the local insurance companies here are heavy losers by the burning of the steamers Exporter and Kyle at New Orleans this evening.

Alleged Fraud.

Officer Clem. Kreuter yesterday brought a man named K. Rothstein and one Mrs. Jacobs from Petrolia, to this city, to answer charges of fraud. Informations against both are pending before Alderman Kreuter of the Third ward. Mr. J. Bovard charges Rothstein with fraud, alleging that the defendant purchased on credit from Bovard, Rose & Co., $500 worth of carpets and sold it at a sacrifice, when at the time of the purchase he was in the hands of the Sheriff of his county. The accused was committed for a hearing on Wednesday.

Mrs. Jacobs is charged with false pretense on oath of Mrs. Ward, a Wylie avenue milliner. It is alleged that the defendant purchased $140 of goods on credit by falsely representing that she owned two houses in Titusville. She gave bail for a hearing on Wednesday.

Murder at Letonia.

Last evening a dispatch was received from Letonia, on the line of the Fort Wayne Railroad, some sixty-five miles from this city, stating that a man named Elisha Davidson was murdered there on Saturday night. Neither the name of the murderer or the particulars of the affair were given. The murderer is described as a man five feet eight inches in height, one hundred and forty pounds in weight, having a black mustache and wearing a calico shirt. Two hundred dollars reward is offered.

FACTS ABOUT THE SUN.

Researches in Solar Physics at the Allegheny Observatory—Essay By Prof. Langley.

The proceedings of the Academy of Science closed at the national capital on Thursday last with an essay by Prof. S. P. Langley of the Allegheny Observatory. A correspondent says of it: "The essay of Prof. Langley, was really one of the most enjoyable descriptions of scientific labors and their results that has been presented to the Academy. Prof. Langley is a severe and conscientious student, but the multiplicity of details does not with him, as it does too often with the professors of science, obscure a perception of the results. He tells his story in clear, precise, and definite words, and his utterance is as distinct as his expressions. The work he has done at the Allegheny Observatory raises the whole level of science in America, so far as foreign appreciation is concerned, and will not be long in acquiring due honor at home."

We regret that we have room only for extracts of the essay thus so highly spoken of. Prof. Langley, after recounting the work of astronomers for other times, gave the following report of his own observations:

In 1870, the Allegheny Observatory commenced to give special attention to solar physics, with which it has since been largely occupied. Its labors (now in a sense finished) are still chiefly waiting publication. The manuscript necessary for them is substantially complete, and I desire to present it to the Academy in the form of the present summary of its contents. Since 1870 the sun has been studied and drawings made of its surface on three different scales. The first is by projecting an image of the sun on a circle eight inches in diameter, drawing every spot with exactness, and indicating the position of the facnlæ. This forms a general map of the sun for the day. The second is by substituting a higher power and drawing any remarkable spot, or configuration, on a scale of from thirty to sixty inches to the solar diameter, with a very accurate orientation and a degree of detail which, owing to the tremulous image, the photograph cannot reach; the third drawing is made direct (by means of the polarising eye piece) of any special feature of the spot, accompanied by micrometric measurements and on the largest possible scale. These details thus reached, it should be distinctly understood, are absolutely inaccessible to the photograph, no trace of the most interesting of them existing on the best by Messrs. Rutherfurd or Draper. It is for these eye studies then, and such as these, made with a minute, even a servile, fidelity to the original, the results noted in every case while the spot is actually at the telescope and checked incessantly by micrometric measurement, that the advance of information in this field must be due. Of these drawings this audience some hundreds have been prepared at the Observatory, a selection from some of the most important of which it is intended to represent photographically.

Professor Langley then made a diagram to show the results attained in measuring the heat of different parts of the sun. He said that closer observations on the facnlæ have shown that they are resolvable into the filamentary structure, whose extremities here grow above the level of the Western atmosphere. They appear to be bright filament tips, and not diffuse masses of vapor resting on the solar atmosphere. We have remarkable analogies with terrestrial meteorology shown in the motion of cloud forms one over another in the extreme resemblance to cirrus types, and in other particulars, but equally distinct points of resemblance in instances of abrupt lines of fracture in the presence of what we could only describe by a geological term of "faults" in the solar surface, an evidence of the tenuity of gravity in that direction of a gaseous structure, and one possessing some of the qualities of a viscous and almost frangible composition. Instances of this have been seen where the lines of fracture formed spur-like fissures, one fitting into another like the rents in some Alpine peaks, and extending over a distance of many thousands of leagues. Zollner's theory, although ingenious, has not been found in accord with observation, the views of those who hold for a liquid form of the photosphere not being sustained by the observations here made. From the view of a wholly gaseous and a wholly liquid structure, we are supported by his conclusions. Professor Young in believing in the existence of a stratum of gas possessing more or less of the qualities of a viscid fluid, and capable of screening a condensible liquid portion of the gaseous mass, producing the phenomena of the chomospheric eruption. We have extensive regions of abrupt depression, corresponding, perhaps, to what would be called regions of high barometer in terrestial meteorology; but in using such novel terms with reference to the sun, we must remember we are on a field where there is a meeting ground for phenomena studied by the meteorologist and geologist.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of William Smith & Sons, debtors, the petition of said debtors was presented asking for a meeting of their creditors, to consider a proposition for a compromise, and a meeting was ordered be held before Register Harper on May 17th.

In the matter of S. H. Hicks & Bros, bankrupts, of this county, upon motion of Mr. Reed, their solicitor, the Register was directed to report whether or not the said bankrupts had settled with their creditors with a view to discontinuance of proceedings.

Eaton & Cole, and other creditors of New York City, filed a petition in bankruptcy against E. M. Lockwood and T. J. Lockwood, co-partners, of Millerstown, Butler county. The usual order was issued.

Anna E. Sink, of Millerstown, Butler county, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy of herself. The lady was formerly proprietor of a hotel in Millerstown.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Friday morning next has been fixed for a hearing on the application of Christopher Magee, Esq., for a *mandamus* to Councils, directing them to swear him in as Mayor.

Charters of incorporation were granted to the McKeesport Library Association, and the Social Fins Beneficial Society of Allegheny City.

Morton Hunter, Esq., was appointed commissioner in the matter of the application of the Lehman & Ely Railway, of Allegheny City, for a charter of incorporation.

On petition of Martha McDonald, a citation was awarded directing the assignees, and their predecessors, of John McDonald, deceased, to appear and exhibit under oath the accounts of their trusteeship and process was directed to be issued to Lawrence county to be served on Thos. Sample.

A. C. Silverman and Arthur Ballon were appointed appraisers in the matter of the voluntary assignment of Philip Gerst to John Wilson & Co.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Philip Gerst to John Wilson, *et al.*, David R. Martin, Esq., was appointed auditor, and the account of the assignees was confirmed absolutely.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Schafer vs. P. V. and C. R. R. Co.; Mueller vs. Lane; McKay vs. Jennings; Duff vs. Bracken; Howe Machine Co. vs. Bernard; McClintock & Co. vs. Arnsthal *et al.*; Sheehan vs. A. V. R. R. Co.; Willey vs. Barton; Hutchison vs. Williams; Bailey vs. Ray & McElhaney; Duquesne Coal Co. vs. Tobin; First National Bank, Indiana, vs. Brown; Cousrin vs. Leezer *et al.*; Schmidt vs. Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

An argument was had on the motion to continue the preliminary injunction granted in the case of Isaac Jones vs. Albert Bennett and others, to restrain them from removing trees from their nursery at Wilkinsburg, recently sold on a mortgage. Mr. Acheson appeared for complainant, and Mr. Dalzell for respondents. The Court decided that the trees passed with the freehold, but thought that the facts were insufficient to warrant the interference of equity, and dissolved the injunction.

The Sheriff made returns in special cases, and presented a number of deeds for approval.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Goy vs. Barton *et al.*; Carroll & Co. vs. Carothers; Jackson *et al.* vs. Duncan *et al.*; Armor, trustee, vs. McGinnis & Co.; Bennett vs. King *et al.*; Wilson vs. Irwin *et al.*; Gallagher vs. Koethen; Dugan vs. Kelly *et al.*; McClung *et al.* vs. Dilbridge; The New Jersey Marine Insurance Co. vs. Scott; same vs. Murray; White & Son vs. Faas.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

After disposing of two abandonment cases, sentences were passed as follows:

On each of three indictments for selling liquor to minors, Arthur Kearney was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs, and on a fourth was fined $200. James McCague, Sr., was the prosecutor.

N. Swartz for selling benzine as an illuminator, was fined $200 and costs.

Thomas J. Dunn and Thomas Wagner, for forcible entry, were each sentenced to pay a fine of $25 00 and costs. Richard Beatty was the prosecutor.

Adam Gepp, for selling liquor without license, was sentenced to pay a fine of $150 and costs. Patrick Sexton was the prosecutor.

The court refused to quash the petition in the matter of the contested election of Alderman McMasters, and appointed W. B. Rodgers, Esq., commissioner to examine into the facts.

In the matter of the contested election of Gus Braun, in which a motion was made to quash the petition on an informality, the court allowed Dr. Gallaher to amend his petition.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. James Henderson *et al.*, Daniel W. Cush, Patrick Curran, Jerry Carrol, Sampson Weil, John Kearney (2), Christ. Wagner *et al.*, David Croft *et al.* (3), Alex. Cobb, Frank C. Weigand, W. H. Miller, Minnie Raynor, Matthew Marshall *et al.*, John Beans (2), Christian Geib, Xavier Emberler *et al.*, Emil Obergold, Harry Martin (2), Robert Lindsay, Charles Good, Frank Gerritt *et al.*, Thomas Owens *et al.*, Patrick Moran.

New Oil Territory.

Mr. Charles H. Armstrong, of this city, has received information of the discovery of oil upon his property at Osceola, on the Connellsville Railroad, about sixteen miles from the city. The oil was first seen flowing out with the water of a spring. A sample of the oil was brought to the city on Saturday, and the owner of property announces his intention of sinking a well.

THREE CARD MONTE.

Thieves and Swindlers on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad—Reprehensible Conduct of a Conductor.

CHICAGO, April 23, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I left your city last Wednesday, on train No. 3, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, and took the next to the last seat of the coach next to the sleeper, and conducted myself like any other quiet and unsophisticated countryman from the wilds of Jefferson county would and should do, and met with no particular adventure until after the train left Alliance. Here a man came passing through the car, and was evidently searching for the most verdant looking specimen of manhood in the car; and after close scrutiny, he took the seat back of me. He was a well built man, dressed like a drover, with a brad trimmed hat, and his breath was well perfumed with onions and whisky. He began to tell me that he was from *Kaintuck*; that his *dad* had started him with cattle on which he cleared $1,300, and then thought he would go to Baltimore and have a good time, and said these Yankees had the *dogonest* queerest ways of doing things he ever saw; that he stopped at a hotel where they took guests in suits on a hand car. "But," says he, "I feel bad, for I went down street and got into a shop where they sold envelopes for a dollar, and they had three cards, two of them were red, while the third had on it a picture of Beecher. One man kept fingering the cards, and threw them down and offered to bet I could not tell the Beecher card, so I bet until I lost four hundred dollars. But he gave me the cards and told me to go home and win a *hoss* from *dad*, and then I would have the laugh on him. "Now," says he, "if I get home I never want to see a *dogon'd* Yankee again." He now pointed out the cards and threw them down and asked me to tell him the Beecher card, which I did, when he left to get a drink, and on returning manipulated the cards and told me he didn't believe I could pick out the Beecher card. While this was going on, a gentleman of the *greased* hat persuasion stepped up and bet ten dollars and lost, and kept betting until he had lost fifty dollars, and then won it back again. The drover now refused to bet any more with the *greased* hat, who then reached ten dollars to me to bet for him, which he repeated twice. I had led them on as far as I thought necessary, when I told them to stop right there; that I was not the man they were looking after, and that I did not profess to be a greenhorn. They now got raving mad, and began to make use of the most profane and vulgar language. I asked the conductor and told him he had two thieves on his train, and related the matter to him, and asked him to stop the train and put them off; but all the satisfaction I received from him was that people must look out for themselves, and if I did not bet there was no one hurt. "Hurt," says I, "supposing they get hold of some inexperienced traveler and fleece him; what will you do?" "Why," says he, "let them look out for themselves." By this time a gentleman from Youngstown, O., and a Western man came up to me and told me to *go in*; and finding that, in spite of the conduct of the conductor, they were likely to have a hot time of it, they left the train in a hurry at Orrville.

I write this for the benefit of people who seldom leave home, to caution them not to take up with strangers too readily, as this kind of swindling are to be found on nearly all the trains, and after all that has been published in the newspapers, people will still be swindled.

I will especially state that the conduct of that conductor was most reprehensible, and any one traveling with such an officer should be well prepared to protect himself against thieves, as but little assistance can be expected from an official who shows no more pluck than he did.

A. P. H.

THE OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT

Interesting Letter from Colonel Merrill—Location of the First Dam.

Colonel William E. Merrill, United States Engineer, having charge of the Ohio River Improvement, has written the following interesting letter to a gentlemen in this city:

In reply to yours of the 19th inst., I would state that petitions to me are entirely unnecessary as a rule. Any person interested in river navigation, who may choose to address me on the subject, will always receive a courteous and I trust a satisfactory answer. If any action does not meet with approval after I have explained it, (which I always desire to do) then petitions may be sent to my superior, the Chief of Engineers.

In regard to the subject matter of your letter I would state that wherever the dam is located it is a necessary sequence that the water lifted by the dam will not be allowed to escape behind Neville Island. The passage behind islands will always be closed whenever a dam rests against an island. You may therefore rest easy on that score.

The next question is that of site.

This is a matter that is absolutely fixed by the levels. These were taken by me last summer, and I give you the results. The elevations are given in feet above the mean level of the ocean.

Zero of Monongahela gauge	699.200
Low water at Saw Mill Run	698.925
Low water at head of Brunot's Island	698.882
Low water near foot of Brunot's Island	698.500
Low water at McKee's Rocks	695.140
Low water at Believe Station	695.050
Low water at foot of Hoberstel's	692.117
Low water at head of Lowry's	692.060
Low water at foot of Lowry's	690.800

It is designed to make a pool whose surface at low water will show at least six feet on the Monongahela gauge. The level of this pool above mean level of the ocean will therefore be:

699.200 plus 6.0 = ... 705.200

But the construction of a movable dam is such that it is not considered practicable, at least with our present knowledge, to raise the water surface more than ten feet.

If, then, the surface can only be raised ten feet, the dam must be placed at a point where the elevation of the low water line is

705.200—10.0 = ... 695.200

Strictly speaking, the dam should therefore be placed near McKee's Rocks, where the level of the low water is 695.140. But at McKee's Rocks the natural pool is so deep that the foundations would be unusually costly, and besides it is probable that after the dam is built I will take away the dam behind Brunot's Island, and in that case the navigable pass of 4 feet will be secured, and would be inconvenient of access by coal fleets.

For these reasons I think the dam should come lower down than the natural pool is deep to the head of Horsetail, but the fall is very little, so that the head of Horsetail is evidently the lowest point at which the first dam can be placed, and at the same time give six feet, or nearly that, on the Monongahela marks.

The fall at Horsetail, as you can see from the table, is nearly three feet, so that it is out of the question to put the dam at the foot of this ripple. It cannot, therefore, abut on Neville island.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The military drama, "The Color Guard," will be given this evening. The full strength of the Opera House company, assisted by Charley Collins, a dialect actor of reputation, will bring out all there is in this allegorical reminder of the cruel war. The Heath Zouaves, of this city, will also take part in the performance. Add to these attractions the announcement that Posts 8, 117 and 151 of the Grand Army of the Republic are interested in the success of the piece, and no room remains for a doubt that it will triumphantly succeed.

Library Hall.

This evening Mr. J. L. Toole will begin a short engagement at Library Hall, under the management of Mr. V. E. Beamer. The three-act drama entitled "Uncle Dick's Darling," with Mr. Toole as *Dick Holland*, and the sketch from Dickens' "Oliver Twist," "The Dodger," will be given. The New York *Post*, which never says anything without thought, has the following in relation to this actor:

"A large audience assembled last evening to welcome Mr. Toole back to this city after his tour through the States. Whatever opinions may exist as to the exact extent of this actor's comic genius, or the merits of his method, there can be no doubt that his acting is appreciated more highly as it is better understood. His is naturally an active, bustling, impetuous, warm-hearted man. There is an element of sterling good nature in all his impersonations, and his success is due in a great measure to the sympathy which he establishes between himself and his public. He appeared in three pieces, and the laughter was continuous. As the 'Artful Dodger,' Mr. Toole gives a powerful sketch of a young professional thief in London. His make up was excellent, and he adhered with scrupulous fidelity to the description of the young reprobate to be found in the pages 'Oliver Twist.' The scene in the court room was very funny. The applause with which it was received last night was hearty and spontaneous."

Those desiring seats can secure them in advance at Hale's music store, No. 103 Smithfield street.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Eight accessions to an already strong company are announced in the manager Aims, These include the Praeger family, Adelaide, Carl and Hubert, late arrivals from Europe, and said to be vocalists and musicians of good abilities, and the originators of the popular "cat duet;" the Snow brothers, with their troupe of trained dogs; John Keese, comedian, and Miss Minnie Lee, serio-comic vocalist. The Zanfretta troupe have been re-engaged, and will present at every entertainment the trick pantomime called "Popsy Wopsy, or the Adventures of a Balloonist," with new scenery, tricks and effects.

Carneross & Dixie's Minstrels.

This talented troupe closed a successful and profitable engagement of two weeks at Library Hall, on Saturday evening. They appear in Little Washington this evening. Our readers there should patronize them, if they want to see and hear an enjoyable entertainment.

PROBABLE MURDER.

Rowdies on the South Side—An Unprovoked and Deadly Assault.

On Saturday evening, about six o'clock, a disgraceful affair occurred on the South Side which will almost certainly result in the death of an inoffensive man—an unprovoked murder. The affair occurred in the saloon of Jacob Sorg, on the corner of Carson and Fifteenth streets. It would appear that three young men named John Fischbach, Charles Huffman and George Zell were on a "spree," and during the afternoon, acting in a disorderly manner in the saloon named, had to be ejected. They returned soon afterward and again created a disturbance were again put out. In one of these troubles they resisted, and Mrs. Sorg, who interfered, is said to have have been kicked by Zell. At about six o'clock they re-entered the saloon, evidently still further affected by liquor and bent upon mischief. At this time Martin Ammann, a coal miner, was seated at one of the tables. The young man, it is said, made at him at once, and one of them picked up some hard substance and struck Ammann a violent blow just over the right temple. The man fell senseless, and the ruffians in the excitement that followed, fled. Mr. Ammann, when picked up, was found to be seriously injured, and Dr. James Kerr was sent for. The doctor found that the skull was fractured, and having little hopes of the man's recovery, a carriage was procured and he was sent to his home on Mount Oliver. The skull was found to be broken in, and the surgeon took out quite a large piece of bone. At last accounts there was little, if any, hope of the recovery of the unfortunate man. There is a dispute as to who he was struck with. Some reports have it that a beer glass was used, and others that a piece of lead pipe, which lay near, was the instrument.

After the occurrence Mr. Sorg visited Alderman Berg and made information against the parties, charging them with felonious assault and battery. Warrants were issued, but not until a late hour were they placed in the hands of a constable. Mr. Sorg then, at the solicitation of a friend, renewed the information before Deputy Mayor Heerr. When warrants were issued by this magistrate it was nearly midnight, and meantime Fischbach had given himself up to Squire Kerr, but had been released on the understanding that he was not with the party on the third visit to the saloon. Deputy Mayor Heerr, however, caused his arrest afterward, and he was committed to await a hearing. The other young men, at last accounts, had not been arrested.

Mr. Ammann, as stated, is a coal miner, of good repute, and has a family.

—A message came to the Mayor's office from the Thirtieth ward station, at 10 o'clock this morning, stating that Ammann was dying.

MEMORIAL DAY.

It Must be Observed on Saturday, May 29th—General Order on the Subject.

We are indebted to Assistant Adjutant General Norman M. Smith, for a copy of the order of Department Commander Tyson, relative to the observance of Memorial Day, as follows:

The 30th of May falling on Sunday this year, Saturday, May 29th, will be observed in accordance with Article XIV, Chapter V, Rules and Regulations, in this Department, as Memorial Day. The Posts are urged to make full and complete arrangements necessary to secure an appropriate observance of the day. It is recommended that measures be taken to have a more general participation in the ceremonies by the public than has been had in late years, also, that the clergy be requested to make suitable reference to the occasion in their respective churches on Sunday, May 30th.

Each year the number of final and 6 foot 4 inches in canal and 6 feet 4 inches in Indiana channel. Arrived—Molle Ebert, St. Louis; Mary Houston, New Orleans; Arlington, Cincinnati; Vint Shinkle, Memphis; Fawn, Henderson, Departed—Mary Houston and Vint Shinkle, Cincinnati; Mollie Ebbert, Pittsburgh; Arlington, Memphis; John Taylor, St. Louis. This is the Houston's first trip to Cincinnati. Weather cloudy and cool.

EVANSVILLE, April 25.—Weather mostly cloudy; mercury 59 to 56. River falling 2-10 of a foot, 14 feet on gauge. Port list 1 1-2—Andy Baum. Down—Smoky City, Morning Star, Gladiator, L. Rh